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Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Budget for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 for the biennium 2008-2009

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 59/274 and 60/243, the present report contains the resource requirements for the biennium 2008-2009 of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

The resources for the biennium 2008-2009 before recosting amount to $339,439,600 gross ($310,952,100 net) and reflect an increase in real terms of $12,865,700 gross, or 3.9 per cent ($13,821,600 net, or 4.7 per cent), compared to the revised appropriation for 2006-2007.

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I. Introduction

1. The terms of reference of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia were established by the Security Council in its resolution 808 (1993). The statute of the Tribunal, adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993), provides in article 11 that the Tribunal shall consist of three organs, namely, the Chambers, the Prosecutor and the Registry. The activities for which the Tribunal is responsible are also set out in the statute.

2. The Security Council, in its resolution 1329 (2000), expressed its continuing conviction that the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia contributed to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the former Yugoslavia.

3. The report on the judicial status of the Tribunal and the prospects for referring certain cases to national courts (S/2002/678) was endorsed on 23 July 2002 by a statement of the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2002/21). The report presented the completion strategy of the Tribunal, setting 31 December 2004 for the conclusion of all new investigations, 31 December 2008 for the completion of first instance trials and 31 December 2010 for the completion of appeals. The first major milestone has been met with the investigation of all remaining targets completed and the last new indictments confirmed by the Chambers.

4. The Security Council, in resolution 1503 (2003), reaffirmed "in the strongest terms" the statement of 23 July 2002 endorsing the Tribunal's completion strategy. The Council again emphasized the importance of fully implementing the completion strategy in its resolution 1534 (2004).

5. The progress made in pre-trial and trial activity has allowed the Tribunal to make a reasonable forecast as to the anticipated completion of all first instance trials. Earlier in 2007, this assessment indicated that, of the 11 cases scheduled for the biennium 2008-2009, four trials would be completed during 2008, four during the first half of 2009 and the remaining three in the last six months of the biennium. However, in June 2007, two main developments had a major impact on the trial schedule. The first related to the arrest of two fugitives (Zdravko Tolimir and Vlastimir Djordjević). The cases of these two accused could not, for legal and practical reasons, be joined with ongoing multiple-accused cases. As a result, two additional trials had to be added to the trial schedule for 2009.

6. The second development involved the case of two accused, Milan Lukić and Sredoje Lukić. The prosecution had originally submitted a request to transfer the case against Milan Lukić pursuant to Rule 11 bis. The referral bench denied the request owing to the seniority of the accused and the nature of the crimes committed, therefore not meeting the conditions for transfer set out in Rule 11 bis. The case of Milan Lukić will now be tried in 2009 in tandem with the case of Sredoje Lukić, which had been transferred but was revoked due to the similarities in the indictments. These events resulted in a further three new trials over and above the number originally envisaged for the biennium 2008-2009.

7. The Tribunal now anticipates that there will be 14 cases on trial during the biennium, involving 37 accused. A trial schedule reflecting these timelines formed the basis in formulating the resource requirements for the biennium 2008-2009.

Updated information on the progress made in achieving the goals of the completion strategy will be provided by the President of the Tribunal and the Prosecutor in their joint biannual reports to the Security Council, which are scheduled to be transmitted to the Council in November 2007. It should be borne in mind that a number of external factors beyond the Tribunal's control can and will have a major impact on the anticipated completion dates of trials, as reflected in the projected trial schedule. Should the actual trial schedule vary significantly with that used for the formulation of the 2008-2009 budget proposal, the requirements would have to be reassessed and realigned and any additional requirements would be addressed in the context of the performance reports for the biennium 2008-2009. Likewise, it should be noted that the trial schedule and the related budget proposal do not take into account the resource requirements related to the trials of the four fugitives who, as at the time of writing of the present report, remain at large. Estimates in respect of the four fugitives will be addressed in the context of revised estimates as and when they are apprehended.

8. The completion strategy comprises two main pillars: (a) the fair and expeditious completion of trials at the Tribunal in accordance with the established timeline; and (b) the transfer of certain cases against accused persons, indicted under the authority of the Tribunal, to competent national jurisdictions in the former Yugoslavia.

9. During the biennium 2008-2009, five main developments will affect the workload of the Tribunal in support of the first pillar, namely: (a) an increase in trial activity resulting from the undertaking of a seventh trial; (b) the high complexity of trials and appeals resulting from multiple-accused cases; (c) completion of 12 first instance trials during the biennium 2008-2009; (d) an increase in the number and complexity of appeals, both interlocutory and appeals on merits; and (e) a reduction in first instance trial activity as from the third quarter of 2009 following the completion of trials, as per the revised trial schedule.

10. To further ensure the completion of first instance trials by 2009, the Tribunal, as from June 2007, has been running a seventh trial simultaneously and plans to continue this measure during the biennium 2008-2009. The undertaking of a seventh trial has been made possible: (a) as a result of the decision to have the three new reserve judges sit in more than one trial; and (b) by utilizing gaps that may appear in the courtroom schedule owing to illness of the accused or counsel, the failure of witnesses to testify, judgement drafting or other unforeseen circumstances that lead to an adjournment of a proceeding. Free courtroom space will also be used for Chambers wishing to conduct additional hearings to expedite the completion of their cases. The scheduling of the seventh trial, while maximizing the use of courtroom time, is also expected to result in an increase in the workload of all organs of the Tribunal.

11. To increase the pace of trial activity and improve judicial efficiency during the biennium 2006-2007, Chambers granted the Prosecutor's requests to join related indictments and run trials with multiple accused. Seven such trials are scheduled for the biennium 2008-2009. While the joining of cases has proven to expedite the pace of trials, multiple-accused cases have the effect of generating far more motions and appeals than cases that involve a single accused, which will have a consequential impact on the workload of Chambers and of the Office of the Prosecutor in support of trials and appeals. Seven additional cases involving single-accused indictments

are scheduled during the biennium, for a total of 14 cases to be tried in first instance during 2008-2009 involving 37 accused (excluding the four fugitives who, as at the time of writing, remain at large).

12. All cases on trial are expected to be appealed by either one or more parties to the proceedings. The increase in the number and profile of the accused persons to be tried in the biennium 2008-2009 will have an impact on the volume and complexity of the cases on appeal. In addition, the two additional indictees and the non-referral of one case to the region will continue to mandate a full caseload throughout the biennium.

13. Through its Judicial Practices Working Group, Rules Committee and plenary sessions, Chambers continues to investigate additional ways to reduce the length of proceedings, both by continued review and amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and by continued implementation of the recommendations of the two judicial working groups established by the President to consider ways of speeding up trials and appeals. Measures adopted during the 2006-2007 biennium, namely the amendments to Rule 73 bis (facilitating the reduction in number of crime sites) and the addition of Rule 92 ter (which authorizes a trial chamber under certain conditions to consider written statements and transcripts of witnesses in lieu of oral testimony that goes to proof of the acts and conduct of the accused) and Rule 92 quater (which allows written statements and transcripts of witnesses that go to the acts and conduct of the accused to be introduced into evidence even when a witness is unavailable) have resulted in significant economies. Furthermore, the amendment to Rule 75, currently under consideration, would expedite the procedure for jurisdictions seeking access to confidential transcripts of proceedings before the Tribunal.

14. The Trial Scheduling Working Group has undertaken the difficult task of identifying which cases will be heard by which Chambers in order to ensure that cases at the pre-trial stage will be managed by the chamber anticipated to hear the proceeding and to ascertain, as accurately as possible, information with respect to trial readiness and the expected duration of a trial. In this respect, such assessments are no longer left to the discretion of the parties but are under the control of the pre-trial judge.

15. The Appeals Chamber has continued to reap the benefits of amendments made to the Rules for purposes of expediting proceedings while upholding the due process rights of the accused. These amendments to the Rules and the pro-activity of appeals judges have enabled the appeals chamber to render a record number of appeals from judgement in the reporting period while also expediting the issuance of interlocutory, pre-appeal and other decisions.

16. In terms of judicial and administrative support, the Tribunal will continue to implement measures aimed at reducing the length of trials and improving efficiency. These include the e-Court system, which was tested on a pilot basis during the current biennium and is now being successfully applied to all trials. The implementation of the Internet remote access to the judicial database (including for the State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina) has enabled defence counsel to access the network from any location, thereby assisting in the efficient preparation and conduct of their cases. Efficiency also continues to be supported by: (a) the Office of Document Management which saves on translation resources by avoiding duplication in translation requests; (b) the application of the pre-trial and trial

lump-sum defence payment system, which compels defence teams to prepare their strategies in advance of trial; and (c) the Defence Counsel Network, which has resulted in a more effective distribution of case-related documents.

17. In support of the second pillar, the Tribunal will continue to play an active role in transferring cases (involving those accused of intermediate and lower-level war crimes) and investigative dossiers to national courts, monitoring the development of cases already transferred and assisting national prosecution and judicial authorities in the former Yugoslavia. The referral of cases to national jurisdictions has been central to the completion strategy. Thus far, 10 accused have been transferred by the referral bench to the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 2 accused have been transferred to the authorities of Croatia and 1 accused to Serbia for trial before the domestic courts of those countries. There is one more case for which a transfer may be sought, depending on whether one of the accused at large is brought into custody.

18. Within the Office of the Prosecutor, the transition team continues to oversee the preparation of dossiers for the other accused perpetrators of lower-level war crimes identified during the investigations conducted by the Office, with a view to transferring those files to the appropriate prosecuting authorities in the countries of the former Yugoslavia. Essential legal support will continue to be provided by the Office of the Prosecutor after the handover of the files. The Office will also continue to monitor such trials referred to the region under Rule 11 bis as it currently conducts through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

19. The Registry has played a central coordinating role in assisting the development of the War Crimes Chamber within the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The transition coordinating committee, established by the Registry, considers practicalities associated with the transfer of cases to national jurisdiction, specifically the transfer of the accused, transition of defence counsel and continuing protection of witnesses.

20. With the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone also preparing to complete their respective mandates, the Tribunal has worked with its counterparts over the course of the biennium 2006-2007 to discuss common issues arising from their completion strategies. The cooperation among the three institutions will result in a best practices manual, encompassing the most effective and efficient practices and procedures of the international war crimes courts.

21. In his report on staff retention and legacy issues (A/60/436), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the General Assembly to the legacy issues that would be encountered by the tribunals upon completion of their respective mandates since they would have financial implications after their closure. In the same report, the Secretary-General indicated that it would be his intention to submit concrete proposals and recommendations in the context of the proposed budget for the biennium 2008-2009. Accordingly, the present report contains proposals and recommendations relating to a number of the budgetary provisions that must be made in respect of post-Tribunal administrative liabilities, namely, the payment of pensions to judges and surviving spouses after the closure of the tribunals, the liabilities associated with the after-service health insurance scheme for retired staff

members and the maintenance of the Tribunal's archives and jurisprudence database (see sects. D and E below).

22. As regards the archives and the jurisprudence database, an assessment has been carried out of the record-keeping environment with a view to (a) ensuring that the records meet the preservation and archiving standards required following the completion of the Tribunal's mandate, and (b) supporting future official access by the entity entrusted with post-Tribunal functions and access by the public at large. During the biennium 2008-2009, various projects will be undertaken with a view to supporting the development and implementation of an archives and records management strategy founded on a consistent, standard-based approach across the two international tribunals and the secretariat, in order to achieve responsible completion of the mandate and to establish a preservation and access regime which meets the needs of both legacy and residual requirements. The level and type of resources required for the biennium 2008-2009 to implement such a strategy are submitted in paragraphs 89 to 100 below.

23. The overall level of resources required for the biennium 2008-2009 for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia amounts to $339,439,600 gross ($310,952,100 net) before recosting, reflecting a real growth in resources of $12,865,700 gross, or 3.9 per cent ($13,821,600 net, or 4.7 per cent), compared to the revised appropriation for the biennium 2006-2007. The increase (see table 2) reflects increased requirements under Chambers ($941,100), new requirements related to the implementation of the records management and archives strategy ($3,860,100) and the funding of the accrued liability for after-service health insurance and payment of pension to judges and surviving spouses ($33,700,000), partially offset by reduced requirements under the Office of the Prosecutor ($9,237,200) and the Registry ($16,398,300).

24. For the biennium 2008-2009, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia proposes the retention of 732 temporary posts, reflecting a gradual reduction of 258 posts, or 26 per cent (107 Professional and 151 General Service posts) in the current authorized staffing level of 990.

25. Based on the projected trial schedule, it is anticipated that, during 2008, the pace of trial activity will remain unchanged vis-à-vis the 2007 level. Therefore, it is proposed that the total number of 990 posts for 2008 remain unchanged vis-à-vis 2007. In 2009, the functions of 258 posts would be gradually phased out as follows: (a) an estimated 100 posts, consisting of 34 Professional (3 P-5, 8 P-4, 19 P-3 and 4 P-2), 61 General Service (Other level) and 5 Security Service, during the third quarter of the year; and (b) an estimated 158 posts, including 73 Professional (4 P-5, 15 P-4, 31 P-3 and 23 P-2), 70 General Service (Other level) and 15 Security Service, during the fourth quarter of the year. However, to ensure that the Tribunal has the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual posts, it is proposed that all of these posts be abolished as at 1 January 2009, as reflected in table 3, but their funding be provided through general temporary assistance. This would enable the maintenance of critical functions in supporting the trials to be held through 31 July and between 1 August and 31 October 2009, but enable the Tribunal to align staff requirements more closely with servicing of the trials during this critical period of the completion phase.

26. Conversely, as trials are completed, the workload will shift towards appellate support. On this basis, the Tribunal proposes an internal, organizational change in

the Office of the Prosecutor and the Chambers Legal Support Section of the Registry, which will be implemented by a gradual redeployment of posts from trial support to appellate support within Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor. One aspect of this change will be the incorporation of the Investigations Division into the Prosecution Division, resulting in investigators, analysts and other support staff working directly on specific cases under the leadership of a trial attorney. The post of Chief of Investigations will no longer be required and is proposed for redeployment. A second major internal office change involves the upgrading of the Appeals Section to Appeals Division, to be headed by a Chief at the D-1 level, which will entail the redeployment of the existing D-1 for the Chief of Investigations. The increase in the number of accused to be tried in the biennium 2008-2009 will have an impact on the volume and complexity of the cases on appeal and generate extensive additional work. Interlocutory appeals during the trials will also generate more complex work, in particular for the multiple-accused cases which will raise new, complex legal issues. In that light, it is proposed that 37 posts (3 P-5, 7 P-4, 16 P-3, 4 P-2 Professional and 7 General Service (Other level)) be redeployed during 2009 from the Trial Section and Trial Support Unit under the Prosecution Division to the newly upgraded Appeals Division.

27. In line with the strengthening of the former Appeals Section, the Chambers Legal Support Section would also be strengthened. To better reflect the increased managerial and coordinating responsibilities of the Head of Chambers, an upgrading of the post from P-5 to D-1 is proposed, with effect 1 January 2008. This upgrading is deemed necessary to strengthen the level of management and coordination in Chambers during this critical stage of trial and appeal activity. The upgraded post will provide policy and leadership in coordinating Chambers and appeals teams from both the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda during a period in which appellate support work will dramatically increase and become more complex in terms of both factual and legal issues.

28. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the overall resource requirements for the biennium 2008-2009 include provisions relating to redaction and digitization of all audio-visual materials, including archiving of records of the Office of the Prosecutor and administrative records, and the accrued liabilities related to after-service health insurance and pensions of retired judges.

29. The recosting at 2008-2009 rates of the proposed budgetary provisions contained in the present report is preliminary. For salaries related to posts in the Professional and higher categories, adjustments reflect the projected movement of post adjustment indices in 2007. Similarly, with regard to General Service salaries, recosting takes into account the forecast of probable cost-of-living adjustments based on anticipated inflation rates. The average vacancy rates for Professional and General Service posts realized in 2006 are proposed for 2008-2009. No attempt has been made to forecast the movement of the relevant currency vis-à-vis the United States dollar. The proposed budget will be recosted in December 2007 on the basis of the most recent data on actual inflation experience, the movement of post adjustment indices in 2007, the outcome of salary surveys, if any, experience in regard to salary expenditure and the evolution of operational rates of exchange in 2007.

30. During the biennium, extrabudgetary resources estimated at $3,133,200 will be utilized for a variety of activities related to supporting the work of the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. The estimated level of extrabudgetary resources reflects a decrease of $773,200 owing to the completion of several projects including, inter alia, the rules of the road project, the backlog project of the Evidence Unit and the project on investigations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Table 1
Percentage distribution of resources by component

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
1. Chambers	3.1	—
2. Office of the Prosecutor	22.9	2.0
3. Registry	63.0	98.0
4. Records management and archives	1.1	—
5. Liabilities for after-service health insurance and payment of pensions to judges and surviving spouses	9.9	—
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 2
Resource requirements by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Assessed budget*

Component	*2004-2005 expenditure*	*2006-2007 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2008-2009 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
1. Chambers	11 158.2	9 525.3	941.1	9.9	10 466.4	2 493.0	12 959.4
2. Office of the Prosecutor	80 537.7	87 085.0	(9 237.2)	(10.6)	77 847.8	4 323.5	82 171.3
3. Registry	174 947.4	229 963.6	(16 398.3)	(7.1)	213 565.3	9 932.7	223 498.0
4. Records management and archives	—	—	3 860.1	—	3 860.1	125.5	3 985.6
5. Liabilities: after-service health insurance/pension of judges	—	—	33 700.0	—	33 700.0	—	33 700.0
Total expenditures (gross)	**266 643.3**	**326 573.9**	**12 865.7**	**3.9**	**339 439.6**	**16 874.7**	**356 314.3**
Income							
Income from staff assessment	36 013.0	29 178.1	(955.9)	(3.3)	28 222.2	909.7	29 131.9
Other income	240.7	265.3	—	—	265.3	—	265.3
Total requirements (net)	**230 389.6**	**297 130.5**	**13 821.6**	**4.7**	**310 952.1**	**15 965.0**	**326 917.1**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2004-2005 expenditure	*2006-2007 estimate*	*2008-2009 estimate*
Activities	5 631.5	3 906.4	3 133.2
Total	**5 631.5**	**3 906.4**	**3 133.2**
Total (1) and (2)	**236 021.1**	**301 036.9**	**330 050.3**

Table 3
Post requirements

Category	*2006-2007 revised appropriation*	*2008 proposed*	*Proposed reduction 1 January 2009*	*Extrabudgetary 2006-2007*	*Extrabudgetary 2008-2009*	*Total 2006-2007*	*Total 2008-2009*
Professional and above							
USG	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	4	5	—	—	—	4	5
P-5	35	34	(7)	—	—	35	27
P-4/3	295	295	(73)	1	1	296	223
P-2/1	117	117	(27)	—	—	117	90
Subtotal	**454**	**454**	**(107)**	**1**	**1**	**455**	**348**
General Service							
Principal level	11	11	—	—	—	11	11
Other level	370	370	(131)	2	—	372	239
Subtotal	**381**	**381**	**(131)**	**2**	**—**	**383**	**250**
Other							
Security Service	155	155	(20)	—	—	155	135
Subtotal	**155**	**155**	**(20)**	**—**	**—**	**155**	**135**
Total	**990**	**990**	**(258)**	**3**	**1**	**993**	**733**

II. Programme of work and resource requirements

A. Chambers

31. Chambers comprise nine permanent trial judges, nine ad litem judges and three reserve judges. It is the judicial organ of the Tribunal, performing its core activity: determination of the guilt or innocence of persons accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

since 1991. Through its judicial activities, Chambers will continue to ensure that all accused persons receive a fair trial without undue delay.

32. The Appeals Chamber consists of seven permanent appeals judges in The Hague, five of whom are financed by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and two for whom funding is charged to the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

33. The main objective of Chambers for the biennium 2008-2009 is to continue to undertake seven trials at a time and to complete all interlocutory appeals and appeals from judgement as expeditiously as possible, through the use of 16 permanent and up to 12 ad litem judges, including 3 reserve judges. Maintaining this high level of activity at first instance is essential in order to complete the majority of all trials by the second half of 2009. At the present stage, only 4 accused remain at large of the 161 indicted. Chambers will continue to have its capacity fully utilized during the biennium.

34. During the period spanning 2006 and the first half of 2007, the Tribunal had six trials running simultaneously, involving 24 accused. The verdict in the six trials was delivered. In addition, one sentencing judgement on a guilty plea was rendered, as were three contempt judgements. During the same period, the Tribunal also saw 23 post-judgment cases on appeal, involving 32 convicted persons. Final judgement on appeal was rendered in 13 cases, and two contempt appeal judgments were rendered. From mid-2007, a seventh trial started and, for the remainder of 2007, it is anticipated that seven trials will continue to run simultaneously, involving at least 26 accused. Pre-trial activity will include up to four cases, involving 7 accused. Appeals activity will include at least 10 appeals from judgement and numerous interlocutory appeals, referral appeals, contempt appeals and review appeals as they arise.

35. During the biennium 2008-2009, it is expected that Chambers will work on the following: 14 trials (7 running at any one time), seven pre-trial procedures, 43 pre-appeal procedures, 43 appeals from final trial chamber judgments or from Rule 11 bis referral decisions (17 from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and 26 from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; Appeals Chamber judges and staff work on appeals for both tribunals) and all interlocutory appeals arising from trial. The referral bench of Chambers will continue to be constituted to deal with new referral applications which may arise, as well as ongoing obligations related to cases already transferred to domestic courts in the former Yugoslavia. In addition, it will be necessary to deal with contempt trials and appeals as they arise.

36. Chambers will continue to work on the five multiple-accused cases, involving up to seven accused, each which commenced during the previous biennium. Of these multiple-accused cases, which resulted from the Prosecutor's policy of joining related indictments whenever possible, those with six or more accused will continue to be extremely demanding of the resources of Chambers. In addition to generating far more motions at trial, several accused being tried simultaneously generates more interlocutory appeals than cases involving fewer accused. The extra work generated by the multiple-accused approach is considered necessary as it should reduce overall trial time substantially in comparison with holding separate trials for each of the accused. It is notable, for example, that while on average 8 accused were on trial at any one time during the 2004-2005 biennium, an average of 23 are expected to be

on trial at any one time during 2008, with that number dropping in 2009 as the move is back to more single accused trials. The multiple-accused cases will also reach the appeal level during the upcoming biennium, meaning that one case could comprise up to eight individual appeals, an enormous increase in complexity compared to appeals cases to date. The first such complex appeal is expected in the second half of 2008.

37. To allow for a high level of courtroom activity, Chambers has already maximized the use of available resources through the operation of the three courtrooms over two shifts daily, exceeding normal working hours. During the current biennium, an additional measure adopted by the trial chambers has been to make use of any free courtroom space to hold additional hearings in their cases. Even the two short court recesses during each year, used for carrying out court maintenance as well as judgement and pre-trial decision drafting, are now open to use for chambers wishing to conduct additional hearings during that time to expedite the completion of their cases.

38. The recommendations of the working groups on speeding up appeals and trials for improving the efficiency of proceedings have been fully embraced by the judges. Measures adopted during the biennium 2006-2007, namely the amendments to Rule 73 bis (facilitating the reduction in the number of crime sites), and the addition of Rule 92 ter (which authorizes under certain conditions the consideration by a trial chamber of written statements and transcripts of witnesses in lieu of oral testimony that goes to proof of the acts and conduct of the accused) and Rule 92 quater (which allows written statements and transcripts of witnesses that go to the acts and conduct of the accused to be introduced into evidence even when a witness is unavailable), have resulted in significant economies.

39. Also, pursuant to a recommendation of the Working Group on Speeding up Trials, the Trial Scheduling Working Group has undertaken the difficult task of identifying which cases will be heard by which trial chamber in order to ensure that cases at the pre-trial stage are managed by the chamber anticipated to hear the proceeding. In carrying out this task, the Vice-President of the International Tribunal, who acts as Chairman of the Trial Scheduling Working Group, has held consultations on a regular basis with pre-trial judges to ascertain, as accurately as possible, information with respect to trial readiness and the expected duration of a trial. In this respect, such assessments are no longer left to the discretion of the parties but are under the control of the pre-trial judge. An additional benefit is that the Trial Scheduling Working Group ensures that there are always one or more cases that are trial ready in case unforeseen developments require changes to the trial schedule and the replacement of one case with another. The ongoing receipt of information from judges on the progress of pre-trial and trial proceedings has enabled the Trial Scheduling Working Group to produce a reasonably accurate forecast as to the anticipated completion of all trials at the Tribunal. Presently, this assessment indicates that while the Tribunal will not be able to complete all trials by the end of 2008, the majority of cases are expected to be finished in the second half of 2009.

40. Similar to the trial chambers, the Appeals Chamber has continued to reap the benefits of amendments made to the Rules for purposes of expediting proceedings while upholding the due process rights of the accused. Amendments adopted pursuant to the report of the Working Group on Speeding up Appeals have resulted,

inter alia, in shortening the time limits for the filing of appeals, in avoiding repetitious filings, and in expediting the disposal of appeals by expanding the use of written, as opposed to oral, submissions. In addition, the expanded role of the pre-appeal judge in disposing of routine motions and expediting pre-appeal proceedings has ensured the readiness of appeals from judgement for hearing at the earliest opportunity. In sum, the amendments to the Rules and the proactivity of appeals judges have enabled the Appeals Chamber to render a record number of appeals from judgement in the reporting period while also expediting the issuance of interlocutory, pre-appeal and other decisions.

41. The Office of the President provides advice and assistance as well as logistical and secretarial support to the President of the Tribunal in the exercise of his or her functions. The President is the highest authority at the Tribunal, acting as its institutional head. He or she is responsible for the overall execution of the mission of the Tribunal and for representing the Tribunal before its parent body, the Security Council, and the General Assembly. The President performs representational functions vis-à-vis heads of mission, embassies of Member States and the Secretary-General.

42. Pursuant to rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the President of the Tribunal also coordinates the work of Chambers, supervises the activities of the Registry and exercises all other functions conferred on him or her by the statute and the Rules. These functions can be divided into the following three categories:

(a) Judicial functions: pursuant to article 14 (2) of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia statute and article 12 (2) of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal is the presiding judge of the appeals chambers of both tribunals. The President is the sole authority responsible for assessing reports that a State has failed to comply with an obligation under the statute and, depending on the circumstances of the case, for notifying the Security Council thereof;

(b) Internal functions: pursuant to rule 23 bis of the Rules, the President of the Tribunal is the Chair of the Coordination Council responsible for ensuring the coordination of the activities of the three organs of the Tribunal;

(c) Quasi-judicial functions: pursuant to rule 23, the President is the Chair of the Bureau and is responsible for reviewing all major matters arising from the functioning of the Tribunal. The President also chairs, pursuant to rule 19 (A), the plenary meetings of the Tribunal during which the judges adopt and amend the Rules, decide upon matters relating to the internal functioning of Chambers and the Tribunal and determine or supervise the conditions of detention.

43. Pursuant to the statute, the Rules and various directives, the President of the Tribunal is entrusted with the right of final review pertaining to matters such as the enforcement of sentences, legal aid/defence counsel issues and the application of such directives as the Rules of Detention and the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel. In accordance with article 13 ter of the statute, the President is also responsible for requesting the Secretary-General to appoint ad litem judges to the trial chambers.

44. For the next biennium, a matter of primary importance for the Office of the President will be to continue to carry forward the completion strategy initiated by the Tribunal and endorsed by the Security Council in the presidential statement

dated 23 July 2002 (S/PRST/2002/21). Coordination must be maintained, with States and international organizations contributing, as appropriate, to the strengthening of national judicial systems of the States of the former Yugoslavia in order to facilitate the implementation of the completion strategy.

Outputs

45. During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Courtroom activities: initial appearances, status conferences, pre-trial conferences, trials, appeals and delivery of judgements;

(b) Decisions relating to, inter alia, review and confirmation of indictments, arrest and other warrants, various pre-trial motions, motions during trial and appeal, applications for additional evidence and interlocutory appeals and reviews;

(c) Judgements on the merits in relation to trials and appeals (appeal activities are for both tribunals);

(d) Judgements on contempt cases at both trial and appeal;

(e) Review of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Practice Directions and the Rules of Detention and proposal of amendments to the statute of the Tribunal to the Security Council;

(f) Reports of the President to the Security Council, as requested by a trial chamber or the Prosecutor, as to non-compliance by States with orders of the Tribunal;

(g) Annual report to the General Assembly, six-monthly report to the Security Council and requests for international assistance to States;

(h) Press releases on matters of importance to the Tribunal as a whole;

(i) Special events: hosting of visiting dignitaries, usually at the level of ambassador or foreign minister, and Heads of State; establishing and maintaining high-level contacts with Governments of Member States to facilitate and improve cooperation with the Tribunal; and swearing in of new judges;

(j) Non-governmental organizations: requesting non-governmental organizations and others to submit amicus curiae briefs on issues of general importance under consideration by Chambers;

(k) Participation in activities within the United Nations system: annual statement by the President to the General Assembly, participation in meetings concerning the role of the Tribunal within the United Nations system, cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and participation in discussions concerning other international judicial entities;

(l) Liaison with the Office of the High Representative and the State Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to the referral of cases.

Table 4
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Assessed budget				
Non-post	9 525.3	10 466.4	—	—
Total	**9 525.3**	**10 466.4**	—	—

46. Non-post resources in the amount of $10,466,400, reflecting an increase of $941,100, will provide compensation for 26 judges, including 9 permanent trial judges, 5 permanent appeals judges, 9 ad litem judges and 3 reserve judges, as well as the hiring of consultants and travel resources for the judges. The growth is mainly attributable to increased requirements under honorariums totalling $892,600, mainly attributable to the appointment of the 3 reserve judges approved by the Security Council in its resolution 1660 (2006), for which no provision was made in the 2006-2007 budget ($1,020,200), partially offset by decreased requirements arising from the departure of ad litem judges following the completion of first instance trials in 2009 ($127,600). The growth also relates to increased requirements under common costs of judges totalling $50,100, mainly attributable to the anticipated rotation of ad litem judges ($90,700), partially offset by reduced requirements under pension benefits of former judges ($40,600). The overall increase is partially offset by reduced requirements under consultants ($1,400) and travel of judges ($200).

47. Costs relating to the remaining two appeals judges are included in the budget for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/62/468).

B. Office of the Prosecutor

48. The biennium 2006-2007 has been a period of increased activity for the Office of the Prosecutor, marked by the continued commitment to the effective completion of trials and appeals in order to meet the goals of the completion strategy. It is worth recalling that, in December 2004, the Office of the Prosecutor met the first milestone of the completion strategy by issuing its final indictments.

49. To implement the Tribunal's completion strategy, the Office of the Prosecutor focused on transferring cases of intermediate and lower-level accused to the former Yugoslavia. The Office of the Prosecutor furthered the process of transferring cases of intermediate and lower-level accused under Rule 11 bis as well as investigation files to national jurisdictions. As at the time of writing, eight referral motions had been granted, involving 13 accused. Thus far, 10 accused have been transferred by the referral bench to the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 2 accused have been transferred to the authorities of Croatia and 1 to Serbia for trial before the domestic courts of those countries. The Office of the Prosecutor has also transferred directly seven investigation files to prosecutors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

50. During the 2006-2007 biennium, the Office of the Prosecutor took measures to speed up its work and increase efficiency. To improve judicial efficiency and speed up trials, the Office proposed to merge, whenever possible, related indictments and run trials with more than four accused. As a result, three multiple-accused trials involving 19 accused begun in the course of the biennium will be completed in 2008 and 2009. The merger of these high-level cases resulted in the overall substantial reduction of the length of proceedings.

51. During the biennium 2008-2009, in the context of the Tribunal's completion strategy, the activity of the Office of the Prosecutor will rest on four important priorities: (a) the completion of remaining trials and appeals; (b) the arrest of remaining fugitives; (c) the further transfer of cases and assistance to national jurisdictions; and (d) the legacy of the Tribunal.

52. The first priority in the Office's strategy is to focus on ongoing trials and appeals, including the multiple-accused cases. During the biennium 2008-2009, the Office will be fully engaged in successfully completing the remaining trials and increasing the pace of the appeals work. Fourteen cases are to be prosecuted and tried, involving 37 accused. Based on the projected trial schedule, it is anticipated that first instance trials will be completed by the end of 2009. Appeals will continue into 2010 or 2011. Based on previous experience, it is expected that each first instance decision will be appealed. It is therefore projected that there will be 21 appeals, including three multiple-accused cases, involving a total of some 44 persons. These projections do not take into account the trials of fugitives. As at the time of writing, four fugitives remain at large.

53. In order to keep up with the pace and schedule of Chambers and to fulfil the completion strategy goals, it is crucial that the Office maintain adequate resources. To support trials and appeals, the Office will need to maintain a sufficient number of trial attorneys, assisted by a core investigative capacity (including researchers, analysts and research staff) dedicated to the completion of trials and appeals. Therefore, based on court schedule projections, post and non-post requirements for 2008 will essentially remain at the same level as in 2007. During the third quarter of 2009, there will be reductions in the levels of staff and non-post items. As of that year, there will also be a shift to appeals work and, as a result, staffing in the Appeals Section (proposed for upgrading to Appeals Division) will be strengthened to complete the remaining appeals.

54. As in previous bienniums, post and non-post resources in the Office of the Prosecutor will be allocated in accordance with the Office's workplan, which sets out requirements for all cases to be tried in 2008 and 2009. The plan foresees the adequate allocation of resources (attorneys, investigators, analysts and researchers) to all cases whether in pre-trial, trial or appeal. To facilitate this review, cases have been divided according to their level of complexity, namely level I cases, involving complex leadership cases, including those with more than four accused; level II cases, involving leadership and high-level accused; and level III cases, would encompass all other accused serious perpetrators.

55. The Office of the Prosecutor will, in view of the Tribunal's completion strategy, continue to undertake measures aimed at reducing the length of trials. Taking into account the fairness of the judicial process, the Office will insist on taking measures to increase judicial efficiency. The Office will also insist on putting forward proposals to the Tribunal's Rules Committee, headed by judges, which

formulates proposals to the plenary of judges which can amend the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

56. To improve efficiency and effectively support trial and appeal work, the Office will undergo a restructuring and organizational change. One aspect of this change is the merging of the Investigations Division and the Prosecution Division. As a result, investigators, analysts and other support staff will directly work on specific cases, under the leadership of a trial attorney. The position of Chief of Investigations will no longer be required and the post will be redeployed. This measure reflects the emphasis that is now on the prosecutorial aspect of its work. Investigating staff members will still have a crucial role and will be directly available to assist the legal staff working on a case. This measure will improve internal efficiencies and enhance the Office's work product.

57. The reorganization of the Office will also involve consolidating the activities of the transition team, the tracking team and field office operations with the Immediate Office of the Prosecutor under the direct supervision of the Prosecutor, assisted by the Deputy Prosecutor. This measure is aimed at improving coordination in matters of cooperation with the States of the former Yugoslavia, which includes the tracking of fugitives, the transfer of cases and provision of assistance to these States, and capacity-building efforts. This internal organizational change reflects the importance of the transfer and tracking efforts undertaken by the Office, which will remain priority objectives in the coming years.

58. The third aspect of the internal office change involves the strengthening of the appellate support work by upgrading the Appeals Section to an Appeals Division to be headed by a Chief (D-1), which would entail the redeployment of the existing D-1 Chief of Investigations post. The increase in the number of accused to be tried in the 2008-2009 biennium will have an impact on the volume and complexity of the cases on appeal and generate extensive additional work. Interlocutory appeals during the trials will also generate more complex work, in particular for the multiple-accused cases which will raise new and complex legal issues. In that light, it is proposed that 37 posts (3 P-5, 7 P-4, 16 P-3, 4 P-2 Professional and 7 General Service (Other level) be redeployed during 2009 from the Trial Section and the Trial Support Unit under the Prosecution Division to the appeals services.

59. The Office of the Prosecutor will remain actively engaged in seeking the arrest of all remaining fugitives. Four fugitives still remain at large. This issue will remain a priority for the Office of the Prosecutor during the biennium 2008-2009, which has intensified the programme for the tracking and apprehension of the remaining fugitives. It should be noted that the proposed level of requirements for the Office does not take into account the resource requirements related to the trials of the four fugitives currently at large. Estimates in respect of the four fugitives will be addressed in the context of revised estimates as and when they are apprehended. The position of the Office of the Prosecutor is that the remaining fugitives should be tried in The Hague. However, even if they are still at large after 2010, when the Tribunal will have completed trials and appeals, they must not escape international justice and must be tried by an international tribunal and preferably by this same institution.

60. Another priority of the Office's strategy in the coming two years is that of continuing to provide support to national prosecution and judicial authorities in the former Yugoslavia. The Office of the Prosecutor will continue to support, through its

transition team, transferred cases of indicted persons and investigation dossiers. At the time of writing, nine motions had been granted by the Tribunal's referral bench, involving 15 accused. The Appeals Chamber overturned the transfer of one accused, which in turn caused the referral bench to grant a prosecution request to revoke the transfer of a second accused, leaving 13 accused approved for transfer. Two cases involving 2 accused resulted in guilty pleas and in another case involving 3 accused, the Prosecutor withdrew its motion. Thus far, 10 accused have been transferred to the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2 accused have been transferred to the authorities of Croatia and 1 accused has been transferred to Serbia.

61. During the biennium 2008-2009, the transition team in the Office of the Prosecutor will continue to hand over investigative materials to the national prosecutors in the region for further investigation. These are the so-called level II cases, in which the Tribunal has issued no indictment. In total, seven such investigation files have been transferred: three to Bosnia and Herzegovina, two to Croatia and two to Serbia. The Office intends to transfer other investigation files, involving some 32 persons, to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

62. The preparation of the transfer of cases and investigation files requires a considerable amount of work, which is carried out by the Office's transition team, working on a full-time basis on these cooperative matters with the assistance of the lawyers, prosecutors, investigators and analysts who have worked on the specific dossiers. The Office of the Prosecutor assembles and organizes available evidence, summarizes the evidence, provides thorough legal and criminal analysis, contacts witnesses and handles witness protection questions and other issues of confidentiality, such as the issues related to protection under Rule 70. During and after the transfer of the files, the Office continues to assist local authorities by providing information and documents, responding to multiple requests for assistance and answering questions, not only in relation to the transferred files but also on related cases handled by the Tribunal. The Office has also granted access to document databases and specific, formalized arrangements have been made to ensure access to the Office's evidence collection, including its Electronic Disclosure System, which is an electronic database containing the prosecution's collection of documentary evidence.

63. In accordance with the decisions on the referral of cases pursuant to Rule 11 bis, which instruct the Office of the Prosecutor to monitor trials of transferred cases and report to the trial chamber, the Office has made arrangements with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the monitoring of such trials. The monitoring mechanism is a fundamental component of the Tribunal's referral process.

64. The Office of the Prosecutor, in association with Chambers and the Registry, will continue to be actively engaged in other capacity-building activities. Through almost daily contact with the prosecutors and courts, it will continue to participate in conferences, training seminars and other symposiums.

65. Furthermore, as the dates of completion draw near, the Office of the Prosecutor will devote special attention to the legacy of the Tribunal's work. Some of the work product and tools of the Office will need to be preserved. The Immediate Office of the Prosecutor will play a central role in legacy matters, in coordination with the Registry and Chambers.

Table 5
Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Objective: To investigate and prosecute in a timely and fair manner persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and ensure that the requirements of the Security Council are fulfilled with regard to implementation of the completion strategy and to position the Office of the Prosecutor for the transfer of criminal cases against accused persons to the national courts of the former Yugoslavia.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Effective management and implementation of the completion strategy	(a) Number of first instance trials completed during the biennium *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 8 2006-2007 estimate: 8 2008-2009 target: 12
(b) Gradual transfer of indicted cases and investigative files to national jurisdictions in the region	(b) (i) Number of indicted cases transferred to national courts in the region pursuant to Rule 11 bis *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 3 cases (4 accused persons) 2006-2007 estimate: 5 cases (9 accused persons) 2008-2009 target: — (ii) Number of investigation files and dossiers transferred to local prosecutors in the region *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 2 files (3 persons) 2006-2007 estimate: 5 files (9 persons) 2008-2009 target: 11 files (35 persons)
(c) Efficient utilization of trial and appeal support resources	(c) (i) Number of ongoing trials *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 6 concurrently 2006-2007 estimate: 6 concurrently 2008-2009 target: 7 concurrently

	(ii) Number of accused in appeals on the merit proceedings completed during the biennium *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 9 2006-2007 estimate: 11 2008-2009 target: 16
(d) Enhanced readiness of cases at pre-trial litigation	(d) (i) Number of cases in pre-trial litigation *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 17 2006-2007 estimate: 9 2008-2009 target: 7 (ii) Percentage of deadlines met without extensions *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 85 per cent 2006-2007 estimate: 85 per cent 2008-2009 target: 100 per cent

External factors

66. The Office of the Prosecutor is expected to meet its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) the States of the former Yugoslavia cooperate in the arrest and transfer of indicted persons to The Hague and in the provision of information; (b) there is normal functioning of judiciaries in the States of the former Yugoslavia, including the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that cases may be transferred and tried at the domestic level; and (c) there are no delays in the proceedings for reasons beyond the Tribunal's control, such as illness of the accused, unforeseen disclosure of material, requests for replacement of defence counsel, requests for review of cases already tried, other motions affecting the proceedings and the availability of witnesses to certify statements and provide testimony.

Outputs

67. During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Investigative outputs: witness statements, expert witness statements, summaries of witness interviews, witness schedules and protective measures for witnesses; reports of on-site investigations; reports on military and civilian political structures and events, on arrests of fugitives, on intelligence related to suspects and fugitives and on missions; collection of evidence; reports generated through

computer searches of collected evidence for documents relevant to investigations, trials and appeals and reports generated by computer searches for purposes of disclosure under different rules; demographic reports and maps; requests for assistance; unofficial translations and English summaries of documents written in Bosnian, Croatian or Serbian; limited project-based exhumation work; and training;

(b) Prosecution outputs: filings related to the prosecution of cases and appeals, including: amended indictments, motions, responses to defence motions, witness statements, opening briefs, closing briefs, sentencing briefs, appeals on the merits, interlocutory appeals, plea agreements and miscellaneous applications for orders from judges or trial chambers, including applications for subpoenas, search warrants, the detention of suspects and the transmission of arrest warrants;

(c) Outputs related to trial preparation: exhibits, witness summaries, extensive searches for relevant material to be disclosed to the defence; training courses including induction, legal issues, advocacy; and legal opinions on issues of international law;

(d) Information management outputs: indexes of evidentiary material and information sources, including witness statements, videotapes and audiotapes, intelligence material submitted under Rule 70, and press and other relevant, freely accessible material; custody, control and storage of material submitted under chain-of-custody procedures, including decontamination and preservation; software systems and modifications to computer systems, and database applications for the Office of the Prosecutor, including the Electronic Disclosure System and CaseMap and Sanction software packages; and training courses for all staff;

(e) Provision of support for the transfer of cases to the States of the former Yugoslavia: preparation of investigation files, reviewing and preparing evidence, analysis of case files, exchange of knowledge with domestic prosecution authorities, exchange of know-how and training;

(f) Legacy issues: engaging in coordination with the Registry and Chambers in the preparation of the files and electronic data to be preserved and forming part of the Tribunal's legacy;

(g) Management outputs: policy papers and directives, guidelines related to legal practice, annual reports, funding proposals, budget preparation, reports on activities of States relevant to cooperation; and press releases, speeches, statements and briefings.

Table 6
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2006-2007	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2008-2009 (before recosting)	Posts 2006-2007	Posts 2008-2009
Assessed budget				
Post	60 160.3	48 626.0	325	195
Non-post	16 498.8	19 376.5	—	—
Staff assessment	10 425.9	9 845.3	—	—
Subtotal	**87 085.0**	**77 847.8**	**325**	**195**
Extrabudgetary	323.9	60.0	—	—
Total	**87 408.9**	**77 907.8**	**325**	**195**

Table 7
Post requirements

Category	2006-2007 revised appropriation	2008 proposed	Proposed reduction, 1 January 2009	Total 2006-2007	Total 2008-2009
Professional and above					
USG	1	1	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	—	2	2
P-5	18	18	(7)	18	11
P-4/3	138	138	(52)	138	86
P-2/1	38	38	(8)	38	30
Subtotal	**198**	**198**	**(67)**	**198**	**131**
General Service					
Principal level	1	1	—	1	1
Other level	126	126	(63)	126	63
Subtotal	**127**	**127**	**(63)**	**127**	**64**
Total	**325**	**325**	**(130)**	**325**	**195**

68. Resources under posts and staff assessment in the amount of $48,626,000 and $9,845,300, respectively, would provide for the continuation of 195 posts required during the biennium 2008-2009. The reduction under posts ($11,534,300) and staff assessment ($580,600) relates to the proposed abolition of 130 posts as at 1 January 2009, including 67 Professional level posts (7 P-5, 22 P-4, 30 P-3 and 8 P-2) and 63 General Service (Other level) posts, as reflected in table 7.

69. Based on the existing assessment and consistent with previous budget submissions, it is estimated that, for the biennium 2008-2009, a level I case would require a complement of 11 trial attorneys (2 P-5, 6 P-4 and 3 P-3) and 5 investigators (1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 1 P-2); a level II case, 9 trial attorneys (1 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 P-2) and 4 investigators (2 P-3 and 2 P-2); and a level III case, 8 trial attorneys (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 P-2) and 3 investigators (1 P-3 and 2 P-2).

70. The Tribunal anticipates that during 2008 the pace of trial activity will by and large remain unchanged compared to 2007, with seven trials being conducted simultaneously. On this basis, it is proposed that the staffing complement of the Office of the Prosecutor for 2008 remain unchanged vis-à-vis 2007 levels.

71. As for 2009, the Tribunal will continue to try seven first instance cases during the period from January to August. The first reduction in trial activity will occur in August, when the number of ongoing trials is expected to be reduced from seven to six. Another trial is expected to be completed by the end of October. Therefore, as from 1 November, trial activity will consist of five cases, three of which are due to finish by the end of December, with the remaining two trials due for completion early in 2010.

72. On this basis, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009, it is proposed that the Office of the Prosecutor retain a staffing complement of 195 temporary posts (131 Professional and 64 General Service and related categories) and that the functions of the remaining 130 posts be gradually phased out, as follows: (a) an estimated 65 posts, comprising 24 Professional (3 P-5, 8 P-4, 12 P-3 and 1 P-2) and 41 General Service (Other level), during the third quarter of the year; and (b) an estimated 65 posts, consisting of 43 Professional (4 P-5, 14 P-4, 18 P-3 and 7 P-2/1) and 22 General Service (Other level), during the fourth quarter of the year. To ensure the Office the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual posts, it is proposed that all 130 posts be abolished as at 1 January 2009, as reflected in table 7, but that their related funding be provided through general temporary assistance. This would enable the maintenance of critical functions in supporting the trials to be held through 31 July 2009 and between 1 August and 31 October 2009.

73. Non-post requirements in the amount of $19,376,500, reflecting an increase of $2,877,700, would provide for general temporary assistance (pre-trial support, document indexing and research and analysis), overtime, mission subsistence allowance for staff posted to field offices, expert witnesses and consultants to assist investigators in the pre-trial stage of investigations, travel of investigators and prosecutors and contractual services for ongoing training of the staff of the Office of the Prosecutor. The growth relates mainly to increases under general temporary assistance ($8,298,300) required to fund for up to 10 months the functions of the 130 posts which, for the reasons addressed in paragraphs 25 and 72 above, are proposed for abolishment as at 1 January 2009. The increased requirements are offset by lower requirements in all other non-post items, including existing provisions under general temporary assistance ($5,420,600). These reductions are consistent with the anticipated reduced trial activity as of mid-2009.

C. Registry

74. The Registry is responsible for the judicial administration of the Tribunal. It is composed of four main organizational units, namely, the Office of the Registrar, the Judicial Support Division, the Registry Advisory Section on Legal and Policy Matters and the Division of Administration. For budgetary purposes, the Office of the President and the resident auditors and investigators are included under the Registry.

75. For the biennium 2008-2009, the Registry will continue to focus on three principal objectives: (a) provision of continued support to trials and appeals in order to complete the Tribunal's mandate, particularly the completion of first instance trials in keeping with the second milestone of the completion strategy; (b) provision of continued support to the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other national courts in the former Yugoslavia in connection with the transfer of cases and dossiers of mid-level and lower-level accused to national jurisdiction; and (c) preparation of the legacy of the Tribunal, comprising the articulation and preservation of its impact and contribution to the society in which it functions, and carrying out the residual functions required upon the conclusion of all trials and appeals.

76. In support of the first objective, the Registry will continue to support and facilitate the simultaneous conduct of seven trials. While the Registry's capacity will be stretched to its limits, it will remain dedicated to ensuring that trials are run efficiently and are fair. This remains a priority for the biennium 2008-2009 as the Tribunal continues to focus on high-level accused perpetrators and multiple-accused cases. The need for efficient proceedings is all the more crucial in view of the factors beyond the Tribunal's control, which may impact on the speed with which trials can be completed (i.e., delays in the proceedings resulting from requests for review of cases already tried, unforeseen disclosure of materials, requests for replacement of defence counsel, illness of the accused or counsel, availability of witnesses to provide testimony and extent of cooperation from States). These factors become more apparent in multiple-accused trials which generate far more motions and interlocutory appeals than those involving a single accused.

77. The Registry will continue to support the implementation of measures aimed at reducing the length of trials and improving efficiency. These include the e-Court system, which was tested on a pilot basis during the biennium 2006-2007 and is now being successfully applied to all trials. The implementation of Internet remote access to the judicial database (including for the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina) has enabled defence counsel to access the network from any location, thereby assisting in the efficient preparation and conduct of cases. Efficiency also continues to be supported by: (a) the Office of Document Management which saves on translation resources by avoiding duplication in translation requests; (b) the application of the pre-trial and trial lump-sum defence payment system, which compels defence teams to prepare their strategies in advance of trial; and (c) the Defence Counsel Network, which has resulted in a more effective distribution of case-related documents.

78. During the biennium 2008-2009, two of the first instance trials will be before a French-speaking trial chamber and conducted simultaneously, and a third trial will be that of a self-represented accused. These factors will particularly impact on the

workload of the Conference and Language Services Section. The latter case will present a unique challenge for the Judicial Support Division from the perspective of ensuring that the accused is provided adequate facilities and resources for the conduct of his own defence.

79. In support of the second objective, the Registry has played a central coordinating role in assisting the development of the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The transition coordinating committee, established by the Registry, considers practicalities associated with the transfer of cases to national jurisdiction, specifically the transfer of accused, the transition of defence counsel and the continuing protection of witnesses. Thus far, 10 accused have been transferred to the War Crimes Chamber and 2 have been transferred to the authorities of Croatia for trial before its domestic courts. One accused has been transferred to the authorities of Serbia.

80. In collaboration with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Registry has been actively involved in the preparation of the comprehensive proposal, requested by the General Assembly by resolution 61/241, on incentives to retain staff at the two tribunals. Furthermore, other measures have been developed by the Division of Administration to maximize staff retention, including training activities in the area of management, personal development, technical training and career counselling, for which provisions have been made in the 2008-2009 budget.

Table 8
Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Objective: The efficient administration and servicing of the Tribunal by the management of judicial, administrative and legal support to Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor and, in a limited fashion, the defence, in line with the statute of the Tribunal, the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, United Nations regulations and rules and the Tribunal's completion strategy.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Timely implementation of formal actions taken in accordance with the agreed-upon completion strategy	(a) Percentage of actions completed on time *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 95 per cent 2006-2007 estimate: 95 per cent 2008-2009 target: 95 per cent
(b) Increased public awareness of the activities of the Tribunal	(b) Number of page views of the Tribunal's website *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 36 million pages viewed 2006-2007 estimate: 60 million pages viewed 2008-2009 target: 70 million pages viewed

(c) Improved dissemination of information in the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages (for court proceedings, considered by the Tribunal to be one language)	**(c) Reduction in the number of days required for dissemination of materials** *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 1 to 3 days 2006-2007 estimate: 0 to 2 days 2008-2009 target: 0 to 2 days
(d) Needs of clients for sound, comprehensive and timely advice on legal and related policy matters are met	**(d) (i) Number of international agreements negotiated and contracts on which advice is given** *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 105 2006-2007 estimate: 110 2008-2009 target: 110 **(ii) Number of administrative matters and those concerning the host country statute and Rules on which advice is given** *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 100 2006-2007 estimate: 120 2008-2009 target: 120
(e) Effective legal support provided to judges	**(e) Number of timely oral and written decisions and judgements** *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 2,500 2006-2007 estimate: 3,300 2008-2009 target: 3,000
(f) Successful compliance with the Tribunal's legal aid system	**(f) Reduction in the number of cases in which a supplemental payment is required to ensure a fair trial** *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 8 cases 2006-2007 estimate: 4 cases 2008-2009 target: 3 cases

(g) Improved judicial support services provided to Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor and defence counsel	(g) Level of client satisfaction *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 90 per cent 2006-2007 estimate: 95 per cent 2008-2009 target: 95 per cent
(h) Increased effectiveness of administrative services	(h) Degree of satisfaction expressed by recipients of various administrative services *Performance measures*: 2004-2005 actual: 90 per cent 2006-2007 estimate: 95 per cent 2008-2009 target: 95 per cent

External factors

81. The Registry is expected to meet its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) the States of the former Yugoslavia cooperate in the arrest and transfer of indicted persons to The Hague and in the provision of information; (b) there is normal functioning of the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and judiciaries in other countries of the former Yugoslavia to permit the referral of cases; and (c) there are no delays in the proceedings for reasons beyond the Tribunal's control, such as illness of the accused, unforeseen disclosure of material, requests for replacement of defence counsel, requests for review of cases already tried, other motions affecting the proceedings and the availability of witnesses to certify statements and provide testimony.

Outputs

82. During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Victims and Witnesses Section: provision of safe transportation of witnesses from their residence to The Hague; liaison with States for exit and entry permits, travel documents, safe-conduct agreements and visas for pre-trial and post-trial protection; provision of support services for the temporary and permanent relocation of witnesses; liaison with host Governments for the protection, safe accommodation and transportation of witnesses during trials; and implementation of the Tribunal's policies regarding the reimbursement of lost earnings;

(b) Defence counsel services: provision of access to legal assistance for suspects and accused persons; revision of claims of indigence from suspects and accused persons; and implementation of the directive on assignment of defence counsel and legal aid practices;

(c) Court management: implementation of procedures related to the confirmation, amendment or withdrawal of indictments, the issuing of arrest warrants, the addressing of cases of failure to execute a warrant, the appearance of

the accused, detention on remand and provisional release and procedures to obtain depositions; organization and scheduling of trials and other hearings, cases of contempt of court, procedures relating to amici curiae, summons of witnesses and experts, record-keeping and procedures for the restitution of property in connection with compensation for victims; and procedures relating to appellate and review proceedings, pardons and commutations of sentence;

(d) Registry Advisory Section: negotiation of international agreements on the enforcement of sentences and relocation of witnesses; liaison with the host country on privileges and immunities of judges and staff; and drafting of policy papers, directives and guidelines related to legal practice;

(e) Detention facility management: provision of a secure detention facility for detainees; implementation of the Tribunal's Rules of Detention and remand programme in regard to personal and official visits, the scheduling of exercise periods and provision of meals, and the scrutiny of incoming and outgoing phone calls and mail, as appropriate; scheduling of periods of duty of the detention guards provided by the host Government; and cooperation with (i) the host authorities to ensure that the detention facilities of the Tribunal are provided in accordance with existing agreements and (ii) the non-governmental organizations monitoring such facilities;

(f) Publications: publication of the *Yearbook* of the Tribunal, the basic documents of the Tribunal and transcripts of trials and decisions;

(g) Electronic, audio and video issuances: production and broadcast (in electronic format) of trial exhibits within the courts; and broadcasting of time-delayed video of Tribunal proceedings to public areas of the Tribunal and of real-time audio of Tribunal proceedings to the public gallery of the courtroom in English, French and Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian;

(h) Booklets, pamphlets and fact sheets: publication of the monthly bulletin of Tribunal activities and of newsletters and brochures;

(i) Press releases: issuance of press releases to the local, national and international press regarding trial activities;

(j) Library services: provision of library services regarding international and national law relevant to the operations of the Tribunal for the use of judges, staff and defence counsel; and provision of online information services to assist staff, in particular the legal officers and judges, with legal research and greater access to bibliographic information;

(k) Conference and language support: provision of simultaneous interpretation for all court hearings into and from English, French and Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, and during interviews of victims and witnesses; translation from and into English, French and Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian for the Registry, the courts and the Office of the Prosecutor; and transcripts of court proceedings in English and French for every hearing in the courtroom and the plenary meetings of judges;

(l) Administrative support: processing of financial documents; preparation of the proposed budget for the biennium 2010-2011 and annual performance reports for the biennium 2008-2009; preparation of reports on incentives to retain staff at the Tribunal; exercise of budgetary control and post management in respect of

assessed budget and extrabudgetary resources; formulation of draft administrative responses to external and internal oversight bodies; screening of applications for vacant posts; implementation of staff development and training programmes; arrangement of travel and issuance of tickets and vouchers for judges, staff members, witnesses and other persons; undertaking of property management and inventory control; implementation, operation and maintenance of the information technology infrastructure; purchase and contracting of goods and services; and provision of a safe and secure environment for all VIPs, staff, visitors and detainees.

Table 9
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Assessed budget				
Post	103 090.9	94 117.1	665	537
Non-post	108 120.5	101 071.3	—	—
Staff assessment	18 752.2	18 376.9	—	—
Subtotal	**229 963.6**	**213 565.3**	**665**	**537**
Extrabudgetary	3 582.5	3 073.2	3	1
Total	**233 546.1**	**216 638.5**	**668**	**538**

Table 10
Post requirements

Category	*2006-2007 revised appropriation*	*2008 proposed*	*Proposed reduction 1 January 2009*	*Extrabudgetary 2006-2007*	*Extrabudgetary 2008-2009*	*Total 2006-2007*	*Total 2008-2009*
Professional and above							
ASG	1	1	—			1	1
D-1	2	3	—			2	3
P-5	17	16	—			17	16
P-4/3	157	157	(21)	1	1	158	137
P-2/1	79	79	(19)			79	60
Subtotal	**256**	**256**	**(40)**	**1**	**1**	**257**	**217**
General Service							
Principal level	10	10	—	—	—	10	10
Other level	244	244	(68)	2	—	246	176
Subtotal	**254**	**254**	**(68)**	**2**	**—**	**256**	**186**

Category	2006-2007 revised appropriation	2008 proposed	Proposed reduction 1 January 2009	Extrabudgetary 2006-2007	Extrabudgetary 2008-2009	Total 2006-2007	Total 2008-2009
Other							
Security Service	155	155	(20)	—	—	155	135
Subtotal	**155**	**155**	**(20)**	**—**	**—**	**155**	**135**
Total	**665**	**665**	**(128)**	**3**	**1**	**668**	**538**

83. Resources under posts and staff assessment in the amount of $94,117,100 and $18,376,900, respectively, would provide for the continuation of 537 posts required during the biennium 2008-2009. The reduction under posts ($8,973,800) and staff assessment ($375,300) relates to the proposed abolition of 128 posts as at 1 January 2009, comprising 40 Professional (1 P-4, 20 P-3 and 19 P-2), 68 General Service (Other level) and 20 Security Service, as reflected in table 10. The net reduction is partially offset by the proposed reclassification of one P-5 post to D-1, Head of Chambers in the Chambers Legal Support Section ($35,100).

84. The proposed post requirements for the judicial and non-judicial units of the Registry are consistent with the anticipated trial activity and workload projected for the biennium 2008-2009, which reflects a reduction in the number of cases heard simultaneously, from seven to six in August 2009 and from six to five by the end of October 2009, with a further reduction to two active trials by the end of December 2009. On this basis, it is proposed that the staffing structure of the Registry for 2008 remain at the same level as in 2007, with a total of 665 posts.

85. In regard to 2009, it is proposed that the Registry retain a staffing structure of 537 temporary posts (216 Professional, 186 General Service and related categories, and 135 Security Service) and that the functions of the remaining 128 posts be gradually phased out, as follows: (a) an estimated 35 posts, comprising 10 Professional (7 P-3 and 3 P-2/1), 20 General Service (Other level) and 5 Security Service, during the third quarter of the year; and (b) an estimated 93 posts, comprising 30 Professional (1 P-4, 13 P-3 and 16 P-2/1), 48 General Service (Other level) and 15 Security Service, during the fourth quarter of the year. To ensure the Registry the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual posts, it is proposed that all 128 posts be abolished as at 1 January 2009, as reflected in table 10, but that their related funding be provided through general temporary assistance. This would enable the maintenance of critical functions in supporting the trials to be held through 31 July 2009 and between 1 August and 31 October 2009.

86. In view of the increased responsibilities of the function and the complexity of the policy issues involved, it is proposed to reclassify the post of Senior Legal Officer from P-5 to D-1, Head of Chambers. The Head of Chambers would report directly to the Registrar through the Deputy Registrar.

87. The Head of Chambers will have four principal responsibilities which will significantly change the role, responsibilities and complexity of the duties of the Senior Legal Officer, namely: supervision of all Chambers staff; management of Chambers; acting as principal legal adviser to Chambers; and ensuring institutional coordination and cooperation, in particular with respect to the Appeals Chamber.

88. The overall reduction under non-post requirements ($7,049,200) is attributable to reduced requirements under travel of staff ($33,200), contractual services ($717,800), defence counsel fees ($6,923,200), supplies and materials ($531,800), furniture and equipment ($2,608,800) and improvement of premises ($77,000). The reduction is partially offset by: (a) increased provisions under general temporary assistance ($3,146,800), required to fund the continuation of up to 10 months of the functions of the 128 posts which, for reasons addressed in paragraphs 25 and 85 above, are proposed for abolishment as at 1 January 2009; (b) increased requirements under general operating expenses ($674,600), broadly related to rental of premises owing to revisions to the terms and conditions of the lease agreement for the biennium 2008-2009; and (c) increased requirements under grants and contributions ($21,200), mainly for inter-organizational global security.

D. Records management and archives

89. Over the years, the Tribunal has compiled significant volumes of archives in various formats, including electronic, paper and audio-visual records. Since the records and archives of the Tribunal are those of the United Nations, the Tribunal is committed to ensuring that all categories of records and archives are managed, preserved and made accessible in accordance with United Nations record-keeping and archives management policies, standards and best practice.

90. To date, significant progress has been made in preparing records in anticipation of the Tribunal nearing completion of its mandate. By the time the Tribunal finishes its work, the records and archives will have to be organized and secured for two purposes, namely, residual activities and legacy.

91. With respect to residual activities, there will be a need for continued access to the active records that will be used to provide documentary support for ongoing judicial procedures. Following the completion of the Tribunal's trials and appeals, a part of its records must remain accessible for ongoing judicial proceedings. National authorities trying cases referred to them by the Tribunal will also require access to both public and confidential records of the Tribunal.

92. With respect to legacy, it is critical that strategies be implemented to ensure the preservation of the archival material that documents the Tribunal's work, and that access to that material by stakeholders, including the people of the former Yugoslavia, historians and researchers, is facilitated by making digital copies of the archives accessible via the Internet.

93. The nature of the records and archives of the Tribunal can be grouped into three areas: administrative, judicial and substantive. The broad policies for these records are as follows:

(a) *Administrative records*: these records support administrative functions including, inter alia, finance, human resources and procurement. The records are mainly in paper format and are managed by a records management system (TRIM). Most of these records are not of archival value and will eventually be destroyed in accordance with the records retention schedules of the United Nations. The Tribunal will transfer these records to the custody of the Archives and Records Management Section in New York;

(b) *Judicial records*: these records include transcripts of court hearings, motions, judgements and other legal records. They exist in paper, electronic and audio-visual formats. The policy of the Tribunal is to keep all of these records as archives in view of legal requirements and their historic nature. The Tribunal will capture these records into a records management system as part of the archival legacy of the Tribunal, and will digitize the audio-visual records;

(c) *Substantive records*: these are records of archival value but are not of a judicial nature. They include the records of senior officials, transcripts of policy establishing bodies such as the plenary of judges and the Rules Committee, certain outreach records, reports and studies etc. These records exist in paper and electronic formats. The Tribunal will capture these records into a records management system as part of the archival legacy of the Tribunal.

94. As the mandate of the two ad hoc tribunals draws to an end, it becomes apparent that their archives will play a significant role in the residual mechanism. In this respect, representatives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Archives and Records Management Section at United Nations Headquarters met in The Hague in June 2007 to develop and implement a common, comprehensive and coordinated strategy and project plan for archives and records management across the two tribunals. The strategy outlines, inter alia, the appropriate preservation of the evidence of the work of each Tribunal and the development and implementation of access standards for those records which are disclosable.

95. To achieve the preservation and access requirements for all stakeholders, the archiving strategy would require four top-level elements. First, because of the nature of the records (i.e., highly sensitive information, volume of records involved, complexity of the systems in which they are held and variety of formats in which they are stored), work on preparing the records and archives for preservation and access by the various stakeholders must begin immediately. Second, it is essential to identify, request and allocate the needed resources. Third, it is essential that a comprehensive and common approach, in the form of strategic and operational frameworks, be developed and adopted across the two tribunals. Fourth, it is essential that a legislative framework be developed with the Archives and Records Management Section and the Office of Legal Affairs to guide the custodians in regard to access.

96. To better support the archives functions for the tribunals, it was decided that all archiving functions of each organ of the tribunals (i.e., Chambers, Office of the Prosecutor and Registry) would be consolidated into one centralized administrative unit responsible for overseeing the implementation of the archives strategy and day-to-day functions. During 2008-2009, in line with that strategy, the tribunals will be implementing various archiving projects aimed at (a) ensuring that the records meet the preservation and archiving standards required following the completion of the mandate and (b) supporting future official access by the entity entrusted with post-Tribunal functions, as well as access by the public at large.

97. For the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, resources are required for the input of its records and archives into a records management database (i.e., TRIM), to ensure the smooth transfer of the paper, electronic and audio-visual records upon the closure of the Tribunal. The second substantial area of work for which resources are required pertains to the digitization of priority groups

of court records to ensure there will be maximum opportunity for the public to access information when the Tribunal finishes its work. There will be a continuing increase in the record and archive-related workload as the Tribunal moves towards closure, and resources are essential for the preparation of the records and archives for future transfer, preservation and access.

98. The audio-visual recordings of the court proceedings of the Tribunal and those of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are a crucial record of their work and jurisprudence. It is essential that this audio-visual archive be preserved to the appropriate technical standards so as to facilitate the access of the public to the collection and to ensure the long-term viability of the materials. To ensure preservation and access over time, it is essential that the audio-visual court records of the two tribunals, both the redacted and unredacted versions, be digitized, stored in a system with full backup and that a data migration strategy to deal with the need to move to newer versions of technology during the life of the residual mechanism and afterwards, including future research and access databases be planned and implemented. This is a major project as each Tribunal has already in excess of 30,000 hours of recordings, a volume that will grow as the tribunals continue to operate.

99. The digitization project will deliver preservation quality and access copies of all redacted and unredacted versions of courtroom proceedings. It will require significant input from an audio-visual digital preservation consultant, a major conversion and storage programme and preparation and implementation.

Table 11
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Assessed budget				
Non-post	—	3 860.1	—	—
Total	**—**	**3 860.1**	**—**	**—**

100. During the biennium 2008-2009, resources amounting to $3,860,100 are proposed for the implementation of the various archiving activities. The resource requirements consist of: new provisions under (a) general temporary assistance to input data and information into the TRIM records management database to ensure the smooth transfer of the Tribunal's paper, electronic and audio-visual records at the closure of the Tribunal ($784,100); (b) contractual services to cover costs associated with the digitization of the audio-visual records of the Tribunal ($3,000,000); (c) consultants to provide for expertise in the field of audio-visual digital preservation and to support the implementation of the archives strategic framework and migration to the TRIM platform ($50,700); and (d) travel to complement teleconferencing, with meetings every six months between the representatives of the two tribunals and the Archives and Records Management Section for the coordination of activities ($25,300).

E. Liabilities for after-service health insurance benefits and payment of pensions to judges and surviving spouses

101. In accordance with regulation 6.2 of the Staff Regulations, the Tribunal provides its employees who have met certain eligibility requirements with medical and dental coverage after they retire through the after-service health insurance programme of the United Nations. The health care provided by the programme is a vital element of social security for retiring staff members, many of whom cannot benefit from the national social security schemes of Member States owing to their service with the United Nations. The current practice of pay-as-you-go would need to be immediately addressed given that the end of the Tribunal is nearing. In addition, the Board of Auditors has reiterated its concern regarding the Tribunal's effective capacity to cover its liabilities for end-of-service and post-retirement benefits.[1]

102. Since the establishment of the Tribunal as a temporary body, the liabilities pertaining to after-service health insurance benefits have been accruing and have remained unfunded. These liabilities have now been duly recognized and reflected in the financial statements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/255. However, no portion of the liability has been funded. Given that the Tribunal is expected to wind up its activities by 2010, there is an urgent need for funding of the accrued liability. This would obviate any potential burden on other sources of funds, particularly the regular budget.

103. Based on a roll-forward actuarial valuation conducted by a consulting actuary in August 2007, the present value of the accrued liability of the Tribunal future after-service health insurance benefits as at 31 December 2009 is estimated at $16.6 million, based on 158 potential participants in the after-service health insurance programme. As annual payout requirements are due to start as of 2009, it would be financially prudent to allocate the aforementioned amount in 2008 into the independent segregated special account, recently established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 61/264 to record after-service health insurance accrued liabilities and account for related transactions.

104. In addition, the permanent judges of the Tribunal are eligible for retirement benefits in accordance with the conditions of service and compensation governing the judges of the two tribunals. At present, pension benefits payable to former judges are provided for in the biennial budget of the Tribunal. However, current practice would not be a viable option with the closure of the Tribunal and, bearing that in mind, an actuarial study was conducted in August 2007 by a consulting actuary to determine the accrued liability in respect of this entitlement. Based on the results of the actuarial valuation of the pension scheme for judges at the Tribunal, the present value of the accrued pension liability of future benefits as at 31 December 2009 for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia is estimated at $17,050,633 for 13 former judges, one beneficiary in receipt of a pension and 14 current judges.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 5L* and corrigendum (A/61/5/Add.12 and Corr.1), chap. II, para. 28.

Table 12
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Assessed budget				
Non-post	—	33 700.0	—	—
Total	—	**33 700.0**	—	—

105. The resource requirements for the financing of the accrued liability amount to $33,700,000, consisting of $16,600,000 for after-service health insurance and $17,100,000 for payment of a pension to judges and surviving spouses.

Table 13
Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/591)	
The Committee commends the Tribunal for applying lessons learned from other United Nations system entities and trusts that it will continue to closely analyse and monitor its work-flow distribution with a view to further reducing overtime (para. 14).	As a result of the continued monitoring of work-flow distribution and the strict limitation imposed on the use of overtime resources, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 reflects reductions in overtime requirements.
The Committee commends the Tribunal for taking steps to monitor its travel requirements and trusts that further economies will be realized in future performance reports (para. 15).	As a result of the completion of trials in 2009, it is anticipated that, for the biennium 2008-2009, the level of requirements for both travel of staff and travel of witnesses will be reduced vis-à-vis previous bienniums.
The Committee would have welcomed a transparent analysis of possible additional detention requirements (para. 17).	In the context of the consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 in November 2005, the Committee was informed that discussions were under way with the Dutch authorities to increase cell capacity from 68 to 84 cells to accommodate the projected increase in the number of detainees. In the absence of information on the costs involved, no additional requirements were included in the budget fascicle for the 2006-2007 biennium, on the understanding that any additional costs associated with the increase in the number of cells would be

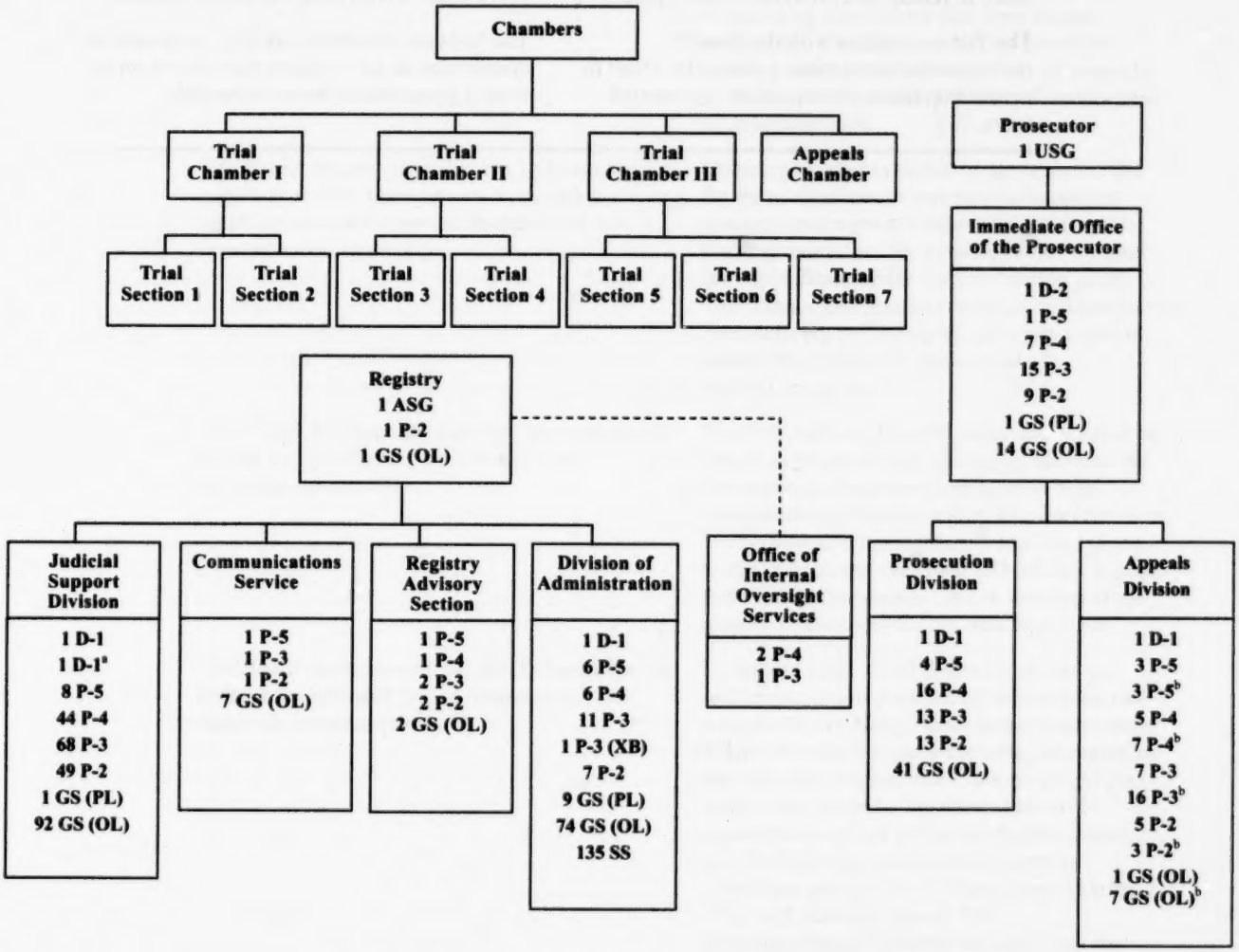
Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	reported in the context of the performance report. The actual move to a higher cell complex comprising 84 cells took place in December 2005. For the biennium 2008-2009, as a result of the projected reduction in the number of detainees, the Tribunal is recommending a decrease in the number of cells leased in the penitentiary facilities from the current level of 84 to a capacity of 64 cells, effective 1 January 2009.
The Committee believes that there is a need to examine translation requirements and methods with a view to reducing costs while ensuring optimal quality (para. 18).	The Tribunal continues to review its translation requirements with a view to maximizing its language servicing capacity and reducing costs while at the same time maintaining the high quality standards expected of an international tribunal. The introduction of the Office of Document Management (which has resulted in significant savings by avoiding duplicate translations) is a good example of the efficiency measures implemented by the Tribunal in this regard. In line with this trend, the Tribunal is proposing a reduction in requirements for 2008-2009 under both temporary assistance for translation and contractual translation.
Board of Auditors (A/61/5/Add.12 and Corr.1, chap. II)	
The Board reiterates its concern about the Tribunal's effective capacity to cover its liabilities for end-of-service and post-retirement benefits (para. 28).	Provisions for liabilities for after-service health insurance coverage of former staff members of the Tribunal and pension payments for former judges are proposed in section II.E of the present report.
The Board notes the measures taken by the Tribunal with a view to completing its work in 2010. However, the Board reiterates its concern as to whether this time frame is realistic, given the current pace of the Tribunal's activities (para. 35).	The progress made in pre-trial and trial activity has allowed the Tribunal to make a reasonable forecast as to the anticipated completion of all pending cases. At present, this assessment indicates that most pending first instance trials will be completed during the biennium 2008-2009. Furthermore, the Tribunal estimates that all appeals should be concluded within two years of the completion of trials. The Tribunal will continue to implement new measures to increase the efficiency of its work, in full compliance with due process and the rights of the accused to a fair trial.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Board recommends the speedy introduction by the Tribunal of procedures to improve the recovery of amounts due from staff (para. 39).	During the past biennium, the Tribunal has made considerable improvements in accounts receivable, specifically with respect to the outstanding receivables due from former employees. The Tribunal has reviewed its existing procedures and improved its controls in relation to final salary and emoluments paid to departing staff.
The Board recommends that the Tribunal should regularly review the amounts budgeted to cover repatriation costs to ensure that they are not overestimated (para. 42).	Contrary to what is stated in the report of the Board of Auditors, it was not the budgeted amounts that were the subject of the Board's findings but rather the actual amount accrued for expenditure under the repatriation grant. The finance and human resources sections have been actively reviewing all prior payments to ensure the validity of the accrual of repatriation grant.
The Board recommends that the Tribunal should ensure parity between the two working languages (para. 47).	The Tribunal continues to make every effort to ensure appropriate use and parity between the two working languages in regard to both translation and interpretation. For the biennium 2008-2009, due consideration has been given to the anticipated workload of both the English and French Translation Unit in arriving at the proposed resources for the next biennium.
The Board recommends that the Tribunal should make more efficient use of floor space in its Sarajevo premises (para. 52).	In January 2005, the Tribunal was able to reduce its area of occupancy by returning one wing to the Building Management Committee. While the reduced space currently occupied by the Tribunal still exceeds (by a small margin) actual requirements, the special security requirements of the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry victims and witnesses operations prevent the Tribunal from sharing a wing with another tenant. This notwithstanding, it should be noted that the operating costs of the United Nations House in Sarajevo are considered to be less than one half of the rental rates applicable to office space elsewhere in that city. Furthermore, only United Nations House has been certified as complying with minimum operating security standards.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Tribunal agrees with the Board's reiterated recommendation for a particular effort to be made to recruit and promote women (para. 54).	The current ratio of female-to-male staff stands at 45 to 55. The Tribunal will continue to make every effort to recruit and promote women.
The Tribunal agrees with the Board's recommendation to make a particular effort to ensure that States are equitably represented (para. 57).	The Tribunal monitors regularly geographical distribution so as to ensure recruitment on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2008-2009



Abbreviations: XB, extrabudgetary; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

[a] Reclassification.

[b] Redeployment from Prosecution Division.

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Agenda item 68 (b)

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Report of the Human Rights Council on the preparations for the Durban Review Conference

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON ITS FIRST SESSION*

Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur: Mr. Resfel Pino Álvarez (Cuba)

* The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to integrate comments received from all stakeholders.

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference held its organizational session in Geneva from 27 to 31 August 2007, as mandated by the General Assembly in paragraph 33 of its resolution 61/149 of 19 December 2006 and by the Human Rights Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 3/2 of 8 December 2006. It held nine meetings during the session.

2. The session was opened by Mr. Doru Romulus Costea, President of the Human Rights Council.

3. At its first meeting, on 27 August 2007, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement.

4. Also at its first meeting, the Preparatory Committee heard opening statements from the following States Members of the United Nations: Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Cuba (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Brazil, Indonesia, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Greece, Norway, India, China, Bangladesh, Chile, Ecuador as well as the observer, the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Relation with the United Nations (CONGO).

5. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee accepted the recommendation of its officers that:

(a) The speaking-time limits for the session would be 5 minutes per statement for States Members of the United Nations and 3 minutes for all observers;

(b) The speaking time for joint statements by States Members should not exceed 10 minutes;

(c) The speaking-time limits for joint statements by non-governmental organizations would be as follows: 1 to 2 non-governmental organizations: 3 minutes; 3 to 5 non-governmental organizations: 4 minutes; 6 to 10 non-governmental organizations: 5 minutes; more than 10 non-governmental organizations: 6 minutes.

6. At the 5th meeting, on 29 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee agreed to dedicate a special segment of 15 minutes at the beginning of each agenda item and before the consideration of draft proposals so as to also enable observers to contribute to the substantive discussion.

7. At the 7th meeting, on 30 August 2007, the Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee decided to designate the representatives of Armenia, Argentina, Brazil and the Russian Federation as facilitators to undertake informal consultations on draft decisions 2, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 11 as contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

8. For the list of documents issued for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, see annex IV. For the statements delivered as part of the general debate, see annex II. For a list of the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee, see annex I.

9. The session was attended by representatives of States Members of the United Nations, non-member States and Palestine, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, other entities, human rights bodies and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations as found in the attendance list in annex VI of the present report.

10. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, concluding remarks were made by the following representatives:

(a) Brazil (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States);

(b) Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(c) Iceland;

(d) Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference);

(e) Portugal (on behalf of the European Union);

(f) Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of Asian States).

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

11. At its 1st meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairperson:	Ms. Najat Al-Hajjaji (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr. Jean Simplice Ndjemba Endezoumou (Cameroon) Ms. Glaudine J. Mtshali (South Africa) Mr. Moussa Bocar Ly (Senegal) Mr. Swashpawan Singh (India) Mr. Makarim Wibisono (Indonesia) Mr. Alireza Moaiyeri (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Alberto J. Dumont (Argentina) Mr. Sergio Abreu E. Lima Florencio (Brazil) Mr. Juan Martabit (Chile) Mr. Juan Antonio Fernández Palacios (Cuba) Mr. Zohrab Mnatsakanian (Armenia) Mr. Branko Socanac (Croatia) Mr. Tõnis Nirk (Estonia) Mr. Oleg Malginov (Russian Federation) Mr. Alex Van Meeuwen (Belgium) Mr. Franciscos Verros (Greece) Mr. Wegger Chr. Strømmen (Norway) Mr. Ahmet Üzümcü (Turkey)
Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur:	Mr. Resfel Pino Álvarez (Cuba)

12. Statements in connection with the election of officers were made by the representatives of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of Asian States) and Brazil (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States).

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

13. Also at its 1st meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee had before it the provisional agenda for its first session (A/CONF.211/PC.1/1) and annotations thereto (A/CONF.211/PC.1/1/Add.1), prepared by the Secretary-General.

14. The Preparatory Committee adopted its agenda as well as its programme of work without a vote. For the text, see annex II.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF WORK: ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

15. At its first meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 1, entitled "Rules of procedure for the Preparatory Committee", as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

16. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex III, decision PC.1/1.

17. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 3, entitled "Participation of, and consultation with, observers at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee", as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

18. An explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representatives of Bhutan and China who while joining the consensus on the decision expressed their desire to reserve their right to revisit the list of non-governmental organizations at a later stage.

19. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/2.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

20. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 5 at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 27 August and at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 28 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

21. For the documents issued under agenda item 5, see annex IV to the present report.

22. In the general debate on agenda item 5, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

23. At the 3rd meeting, on 28 August, a non-paper as requested by the Chair was prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the Preparatory Committee which summarized the views expressed under agenda item 5 on the objectives of the Durban Review Conference.

Interventions in connection with the non-paper were made by the representatives of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union).

24. At the 4th meeting, on 28 August 2007, interventions on the non-paper were also made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Uruguay as well as the observers of the Group of National Human Rights Institutions (on behalf of the national human rights institutions of Venezuela, Mexico and Morocco) and the International Commission of Jurists.

25. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the facilitator, the representative of Armenia, introduced a revised version of draft decision 11 entitled "Objectives of the Durban Review Conference" (see A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2).

26. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision as revised without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex III, decision PC.1/13.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

27. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 6 at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 28 August, at its 7th meeting, on 30 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

28. For the documents issued under agenda item 6, see annex IV.

29. In the general debate on agenda item 6, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III of the present report.

30. At the 3rd meeting, on 28 August 2007, the Chairperson introduced draft decision 2 entitled "Rules of procedure for the Durban Review Conference" as contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2. Statements in connection with item 6 as well as draft decision 2 were made by the following representatives: Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa.

31. At the 4th meeting, statements in connection with item 6 as well as draft decision 2 were also made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation and South Africa.

32. At the same meeting, statements on the contributions of non-governmental organizations on procedural issues were made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa.

33. The representative of South Africa introduced a motion under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly asking to adjourn the debate on the issue of contributions of non-governmental organizations on procedural issues and to return to discussion on item 6. The motion was supported by the representative of Egypt.

34. Interventions in connection with the motion were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and Greece.

35. The motion was adopted, without a vote, and the Preparatory Committee continued its discussion on item 6 and draft decision 2.

36. At the 7th meeting, on 30 August 2007, the Secretariat provided the Preparatory Committee with relevant information as requested with respect to rules of procedures of previous Conferences and Review Conferences.

37. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the facilitator, the representative of Argentina, introduced a revised version of draft decision 2 (see A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2).

38. Statements in connection with the revised draft decision were made by the representatives of Algeria, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic.

39. An explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Bhutan who, while joining the consensus on the decision, referred to rule 66 of the provisional rules of procedure for the Durban Review Conference and to her delegation's previous statements during consideration of agenda item 4. She also recalled the clarification provided earlier by the President of the Preparatory Committee explaining that decision PC.1/2 of the Preparatory Committee was purely procedural in nature and did not imply agreement on the accreditation of the list contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/Misc.1.

40. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision as revised without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/9.

VII. RELEVANT MODALITIES FOR THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

41. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 7 at its 5th meeting, on 29 August, at its 7th and 8th meetings, on 30 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

42. For the documents issued under agenda item 7, see annex IV.

43. In the general debate on agenda item 7, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

44. At the 5th meeting, on 29 August, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 5 entitled "Dates for the Durban Review Conference" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

45. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/3.

46. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 6 entitled "Level of participation" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

47. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision, without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/4.

48. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 9 entitled "Secretary-General of the Durban Review Conference" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

49. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision, without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/5.

50. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 12 entitled "Venue of the Preparatory Committee sessions and Durban Review Conference" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

51. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/6.

52. At the 7th and 8th meetings, on 30 August 2007, the Secretariat provided the Preparatory Committee with relevant information as requested with respect to modalities that governed the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001.

53. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the facilitator, the representative of Brazil, introduced a revised version of draft decision 10 (see A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2), entitled "Sources of funding and financial and technical assistance".

54. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision, as revised, without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/12.

VIII. PREPARATORY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

55. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 8 at its 6th meeting, on 29 August, at its 7th meeting, on 30 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

56. For the documents issued under agenda item 8, see annex IV.

57. In the general debate on agenda item 8, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

58. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the facilitator, the representative of the Russian Federation, introduced a revised version of draft decision 8 (see CONF.211/PC.1/L.2), entitled "International, regional and national preparatory initiatives".

59. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/11.

IX. REPORTS, STUDIES AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AND THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES AND MECHANISMS

60. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 9 at its 7th meeting, on 30 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

61. For the documents issued under agenda item 9, see annex IV.

62. In the general debate on agenda item 9, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

63. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the facilitator, the representative of Brazil, introduced a revised version of draft decision 7 (see A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2), entitled "Reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the Durban Review Conference".

64. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision as revised without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/10.

X. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND DATES OF THE SUBSTANTIVE SESSIONS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AND FORMULATION OF A CONCRETE PLAN FOR THE PREPARATORY PROCESS

65. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 10 at its 8th meeting, on 30 August, and at its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007.

66. For the documents issued under agenda item 10, see annex IV.

67. In the general debate on agenda item 10, statements were made by States Members and observers. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

68. At the 8th meeting, on 30 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 4 entitled "Dates of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee" as recommended by the Chairperson and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

69. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/7.

70. At the 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 13 entitled "Adoption of the draft provisional agenda for the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

71. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/14.

72. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 14 entitled "Organization of the work for the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the formulation of a concrete plan for the preparatory process" as recommended by the Bureau and contained in document A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2.

73. The representatives of Morocco, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa made a statement in connection with the draft decision.

74. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision as revised without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex III, decision PC.1/15.

XI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

75. At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee considered draft decision 15 entitled "Report of the Preparatory Committee", as recommended by the Chairperson.

76. The representative of South Africa made a statement in connection with the draft decision.

77. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. For the text as adopted, see annex I, decision PC.1/8.

78. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered the draft report on the work of its organizational session. The draft report, including its annexes, was adopted ad referendum, and the Preparatory Committee decided to entrust the Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur with its finalization.

ANNEXES

Annex I

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

PC.1/1. Rules of procedure for the Preparatory Committee

At its 1st meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to use as rules of procedure for the Preparatory Committee the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, section XIII, insofar as applicable.

PC.1/2. Participation of, and consultation with, observers at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee

At its 1st meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to apply the following criteria and practices for participation by non-governmental organizations at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee:

(a) The mechanism established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996, and practices observed by the Commission on Human Rights, shall be the framework for participation of, consultations with, and accreditation of non-governmental organizations, while ensuring their most effective contribution;

(b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council are invited to participate fully in all the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31;

(c) In the case of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, but accredited to participate in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and its follow-up mechanisms:

(i) The Secretariat will send to Member States an updated list of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status, but accredited to participate in the World Conference and its follow-up mechanisms;

(ii) Non-governmental organizations in this category shall be invited to participate fully at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, unless there are observations made by Member States within 14 days from the date they receive the note verbale with the list of non-governmental organizations mentioned above. The standard process established in Council resolution 1996/31 will be applied;

(iii) In the event that a Government raises questions concerning the accreditation of a non-governmental organization, the final decision shall be taken by the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with the standard process established in Council resolution 1996/31;

(d) In the case of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and not accredited to participate in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and its follow-up mechanisms:

(i) Non-governmental organizations interested in the processes for the first time and wishing to participate in the sessions of the Preparatory Committee should submit applications to the Secretariat, in accordance with the criteria established in Council resolution 1996/31;

(ii) The Secretariat shall post on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the procedures and relevant forms regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations;

(iii) The Secretariat shall continue to review all applications received to ensure that they meet the requirements established in Council resolution 1996/31;

(iv) Where non-governmental organizations have had their consultative status withdrawn or suspended under paragraph 57 (a) or (b) of Council resolution 1996/31, the Secretariat shall include information as to the reasons for withdrawal or suspension including the date of the decision, in the list circulated to all Member States;

(v) The Secretariat shall send to Member States, on a periodic basis, the updated list of applications received. Member States may submit comments on any of the applications in the list within 14 days from receipt of the above-mentioned list. The comments of Member States shall be communicated to the non-governmental organization concerned, which will be offered the opportunity to respond;

(vi) In cases where the Secretariat believes, on the ground of the information provided, in accordance with Council resolution 1996/31 that the non-governmental organization has established its competence and relevance of its activities with regards to the work of the Preparatory Committee, it shall recommend to the Preparatory Committee that the non-governmental organization be accredited. In cases where the Secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it shall make available to the Preparatory Committee its justifications for not doing so;

(vii) In the event that a Member State raises questions concerning the accreditation of a non-governmental organization, the final decision on such cases shall be taken by the Preparatory Committee in accordance with the standard process established in Council resolution 1996/31;

(e) Indigenous peoples' representatives that are accredited in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995, and who express willingness to participate, shall be accredited to the sessions of the Preparatory Committee. Other interested indigenous peoples' representatives can also be accredited, following standard procedures established under Council resolution 1996/31;

(f) Participation of national human rights institutions in the sessions of the Preparatory Committee shall be based on arrangements and practices agreed upon by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolution 2005/74 of 20 April 2005, while ensuring the most effective contribution of these institutions;

(g) The sessions of the Preparatory Committee are also open to participation by other observers such as:

(i) Entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers at the sessions and in the work of the General Assembly;

(ii) Intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers at the sessions and in the work of the General Assembly;

(iii) Specialized agencies;

(iv) Associate member of regional commissions;

(v) United Nations organs, bodies, programmes and relevant mechanisms, including human rights bodies and mechanisms.

PC.1/3. Dates for the Durban Review Conference

At its 5th meeting, on 29 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote that the Durban Review Conference shall take place during the first half of 2009.

PC.1/4. Level of participation

At its 5th meeting, on 29 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote that participation in the Conference should be at the highest possible level.

PC.1/5. Secretary-General of the Durban Review Conference

At its 5th meeting, on 29 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the Durban Review Conference, who, in this capacity, will assume the responsibility for the preparations for the Conference.

PC.1/6. Venue of the Preparatory Committee sessions and Durban Review Conference

At its 5th meeting, on 29 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote that:

(a) The venue of the Preparatory Committee sessions will be Geneva;

(b) The venue of the Durban Review Conference will be decided by the Preparatory Committee at a later date.

PC.1/7. Dates of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee

At its 8th meeting, on 30 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote that its first substantive session shall be held in Geneva from 21 April to 2 May 2008 and that its second substantive session shall be held from 6 to 17 October 2008.*

PC.1/8. Report of the Preparatory Committee

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote to recommend that the Human Rights Council adopt the following decision:

"Recalling its resolution 3/2 of 8 December 2006, the Human Rights Council invites the Preparatory Committee to submit its reports to the General Assembly."

PC.1/9. Rules of procedure for the Durban Review Conference

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote to recommend for the Durban Review Conference the provisional rules of procedure as contained in the appendix below.

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* Pending confirmation from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; session should not overlap meetings of the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

Appendix

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE (HEREINAFTER THE REVIEW CONFERENCE)

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I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Composition of delegations

Rule 1

The delegation of each State participating in the Review Conference and observer delegations, including the African Union and the European Community,* shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Alternates and advisers

Rule 2

The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

Credentials

Rule 3

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the Review Conference, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the Review Conference. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Credentials Committee

Rule 4

A credentials committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Review Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its sixty-third session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Review Conference without delay.

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* The Durban Review Conference invites the African Union and the European Community, within their areas of competence, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to the African Union and the European Community. The African Union and the European Community shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote at the request of any State.

Provisional participation

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Review Conference upon their credentials, representatives of States shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Review Conference.

II. OFFICERS

Elections

Rule 6

The Review Conference shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 21 Vice-Presidents, a Rapporteur-General, and the Chairpersons of the Main Committee and the Drafting Committee established in accordance with rule 47. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring equal geographic distribution and the representative character of the General Committee composed in accordance with rule 10. The Review Conference may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Acting President

Rule 7

1. If the President finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate a Vice-President to take his/her place.

2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President

Rule 8

If the President is unable to perform his/her functions, a new President shall be elected.

Voting rights of the President

Rule 9

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

III. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Composition

Rule 10

The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General of the Review Conference and the Chairpersons of the Main Committee and the Drafting Committee shall constitute the General Committee. The President of the Review Conference, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as Chairperson of the General Committee. The Chairperson of the Credentials Committee may participate, without the right to vote, in the General Committee.

Substitute members

Rule 11

If the President or a Vice-President of the Review Conference is to be absent during a meeting of the General Committee, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Committee. In the case of absence, the Chairperson of a Main Committee shall designate a Vice-Chairperson of that Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the General Committee, a Vice-Chairperson of a Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if he/she is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 12

The General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Review Conference and, subject to the decisions of the Review Conference, shall ensure the coordination of its work.

IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE REVIEW CONFERENCE

Duties of the Secretary-General

Rule 13

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or in his absence, the Secretary-General of the Review Conference shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Review Conference and its subsidiary bodies. The Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Secretary-General of the Review Conference may designate a member of the secretariat to act in his/her place at those meetings.

2. The Secretary-General of the Review Conference shall direct the staff required by the Review Conference.

Duties of the secretariat

Rule 14

The secretariat of the Review Conference shall, in accordance with these rules:

(a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

(b) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(c) Receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Review Conference;

(d) Report the proceedings of the Review Conference in appropriate journals;

(e) Publish and circulate the report and any official records of the Review Conference;

(f) Arrange for the custody of the documents and records of the Review Conference in the archives of the United Nations;

(g) Generally perform all other work that the Review Conference may require in connection with its proceedings.

Statements by the secretariat

Rule 15

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Review Conference or any member of the secretariat designated by either for that purpose may, subject to rule 22, make statements concerning any question under consideration.

V. OPENING OF THE REVIEW CONFERENCE

Temporary President

Rule 16

At the opening of the first meeting of the Review Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or in his absence, the Secretary-General of the Review Conference shall preside until the Review Conference has elected its President.

Decisions concerning organization

Rule 17

The Review Conference shall, to the extent possible, at its first meeting:

(a) Adopt its rules of procedure;

(b) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary bodies;

(c) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Review Conference;

(d) Decide on the organization of its work.

VI. CONCLUSIONS OF THE REVIEW CONFERENCE

Report

Rule 18

The Review Conference shall adopt a report, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.

VII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum

Rule 19

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the representatives of States participating in the Review Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States shall be required for any decision to be taken.

General powers of the President

Rule 20

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Review Conference; he/she shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Review Conference the closing of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each participant in the Review Conference may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Review Conference.

Points of order

Rule 21

During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a State may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 22

1. No one may address the Review Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21, 23 and 25 to 28, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Review Conference and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

3. The Review Conference may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, with the consent of the Review Conference, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him/her to order without delay.

Precedence

Rule 23

The Chairperson or Rapporteur of a Main Committee or a representative designated by any other subsidiary body may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body concerned.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 24

During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Review Conference, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall, with the consent of the Review Conference, declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure pursuant to rule 27.

Right of reply

Rule 25

Notwithstanding rule 24, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Review Conference who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply. Representatives should attempt, in making such statements, to be as brief as possible and preferably to deliver their statements at the end of the meeting at which the request is made. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 26

A representative of any State participating in the Review Conference may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 29, be immediately put to the vote.

Closure of debate

Rule 27

A representative of any State participating in the Review Conference may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. In addition to the proposer of the motion, permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 29, be immediately put to the vote.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 28

Subject to rule 40, a representative of any State participating in the Review Conference may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 29, be immediately put to the vote.

Order of motions

Rule 29

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;

(b) To adjourn the meeting;

(c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;

(d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

Submissions of proposals and substantive amendments

Rule 30

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General of the Review Conference, who shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Review Conference decides otherwise, proposals and substantive amendments shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Review Conference to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

Withdrawal of proposals and motions

Rule 31

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decisions on competence

Rule 32

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Review Conference to discuss any matter or adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration of proposals

Rule 33

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Review Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

VIII. DECISION-MAKING

General agreement

Rule 34

The Review Conference shall exert all possible efforts to ensure that its work and the adoption of its report are accomplished by general agreement.

Voting rights

Rule 35

Each State participating in the Review Conference shall have one vote.

Majority required

Rule 36

1. Subject to rule 34, decisions of the Review Conference on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. Unless the Review Conference decides otherwise and except as otherwise provided, decisions of the Review Conference on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting.

3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Review Conference shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to the vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

Meaning of the phrase "representatives present and voting"

Rule 37

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

Method of voting

Rule 38

1. Except as provided in rule 45, the Review Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Review Conference, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll-calls and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention".

2. When the Review Conference votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Review Conference.

3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the Review Conference.

Explanation of vote

Rule 39

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

Conduct during voting

Rule 40

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

Division of proposals

Rule 41

A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Amendments

Rule 42

A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

Order of voting on amendments

Rule 43

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Review Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

Order of voting on proposals

Rule 44

1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Review Conference decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Review Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Elections

Rule 45

All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Review Conference decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate.

Rule 46

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in a number not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled.

IX. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Main Committee and Drafting Committee

Rule 47

The Review Conference shall establish one Main Committee and a Drafting Committee, which may set up subcommittees or working groups. Each Committee, unless it decides otherwise, shall elect three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur.

Representation on the Main Committee and the Drafting Committee

Rule 48

Each State participating may be represented by one representative on each Committee established by the Review Conference. It may assign to these Committees such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Other committees and working groups

Rule 49

1. In addition to the Committees referred to above, the Review Conference may establish such committees and working groups as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

2. Each committee may set up subcommittees and working groups.

Quorum

Rule 50

1. The Chairperson of a Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Review Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States participating in the Review Conference shall be required for any decision to be taken.

2. A majority of the representatives of the General or Credentials Committee or of any committee, subcommittee or working group shall constitute a quorum.

Officers, conduct of business and voting

Rule 51

These rules of procedure shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the proceedings of Committees, subcommittees and working groups, except that:

(a) Unless otherwise decided, each committee, subcommittee and working group shall elect its own officers;

(b) The Chairpersons of the General and Credentials Committees, and the chairpersons of the committees, subcommittees and working groups established in accordance with rule 49, may exercise the right to vote;

(c) Decisions of the Committees, other committees, subcommittees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal or an amendment shall require the majority established by rule 33.

X. LANGUAGES AND RECORDS

Languages of the Review Conference

Rule 52

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Review Conference.

Interpretation

Rule 53

1. Speeches made in a language of the Review Conference shall be interpreted into the other such languages.

2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Review Conference if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language.

Languages of documents, resolutions and other formal decisions

Rule 54

All official documents, resolutions and other formal decisions of the Review Conference shall be published in the languages of the Review Conference.

Languages of reports

Rule 55

Any reports submitted by the General Committee, the Credentials Committee, or the Committees established in accordance with rule 47, as well as the report of the Review Conference referred to in rule 18, shall be published in the languages of the Review Conference.

Records of meetings

Rule 56

1. There shall be neither verbatim nor summary records of meetings.

2. Sound recordings of meetings of the Review Conference and of the Committees shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided by the Review Conference or the Committees, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of any working group thereof.

XI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

General principles

Rule 57

1. The plenary meetings of the Review Conference and the meetings of the Committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Review Conference at a private meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting of the plenary.

2. As a general rule, meetings of other bodies of the Review Conference shall be held in private.

Communiqués on private meetings

Rule 58

At the close of a private meeting, the body concerned may issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General of the Review Conference.

XII. OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international review conferences convened within the framework of the General Assembly

Rule 59

Representatives designated by organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international Review Conferences within the framework of the General Assembly have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Review Conference, its Committees and any other committee or working group.

Associate members of regional commissions

Rule 60

Representatives designated by associate members of regional commissions may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Review Conference, the Committees and any other committee or working group.

Representatives of the specialized agencies

Rule 61

Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Review Conference, its Committees and any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations and other entities

Rule 62

Representatives designated by other intergovernmental organizations and other entities invited to the Review Conference may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Review Conference, the Committees and any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of interested United Nations organs, bodies, programmes and relevant mechanisms, including human rights bodies and mechanisms

Rule 63

Representatives designated by interested organs, bodies, programmes and relevant mechanisms of the United Nations, including human rights bodies and mechanisms, in particular the special rapporteurs who have contributed to the preparatory process, may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Review Conference, its Committees and any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities. The chairperson of the Human Rights Council, the chairpersons or other designated members of human rights bodies and mechanisms, and of bodies established under international human rights instruments, as well as special and thematic rapporteurs or representatives and the chairpersons or designated members of working groups, may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Review Conference, any Committee and any committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Rule 64

Members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Review Conference, its Committees and any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of its activities.

Representatives of national human rights institutions

Rule 65

1. Participation of national human rights institutions in the Review Conference shall be based on arrangements and practices agreed upon by the Commission on Human Rights, including Commission resolution 2005/74 of 20 April 2005, while ensuring the most effective contribution of these institutions. Representatives designated by national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Review Conference, any Committee and any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

2. In the situation where a country does not have a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, representatives designated by ombudspersons or by specialized independent national bodies for the promotion and protection of racial equality may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Review Conference, any Committee and any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations

Rule 66

1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the sessions and processes of the Preparatory Committee of the Review Conference may designate representatives to participate as observers in the Conference, any Committee and any committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

2. The Review Conference decides to apply the following criteria and practices for participation by non-governmental organizations in its work:

(a) The mechanism established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996, and practices observed by the Commission on Human Rights, shall be the framework for participation of, consultations with, and accreditation of non-governmental organizations, while ensuring their most effective contribution;

(b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council are invited to participate fully in the Review Conference, pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996;

(c) In the case of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, but accredited to participate in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and its follow-up mechanisms the Secretariat shall apply the same accreditation process as decided pursuant to PC.1/2;

(d) In the case of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and not accredited to participate in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and its follow-up mechanisms the Secretariat shall apply the same accreditation process as decided pursuant to PC.1/2;

(e) Indigenous peoples' representatives that are accredited in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995, and who express willingness to participate, shall be accredited to the Review Conference. Other interested indigenous peoples' representatives can also be accredited, following standard procedures established under Council resolution 1996/31.

3. Upon the invitation of the presiding officer of the body concerned and subject to the approval of that body, such observers may make oral statements on questions in which they have special competence. If the number of requests to speak is too large, the non-governmental organizations shall be requested to form themselves into constituencies, such constituencies to speak through spokespersons.

Written statements

Rule 67

Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 59 to 66 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the language in which the statements are made available to it at the site of the Review Conference, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is related to the work of the Review Conference and is on a subject in which it has a special competence.

XIII. AMENDMENT AND SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Method of amendment

Rule 68

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Review Conference taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the General Committee has reported on the proposed amendment.

Method of suspension

Rule 69

Any of these rules may be suspended by the Review Conference provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose.

PC.1/10. Reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the Durban Review Conference

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote, on the basis of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, General Assembly resolution 61/149 of 19 December 2006, and Human Rights Council resolution 3/2 of 8 December 2006, and in line with the objectives of the Durban Review Conference:

(a) To request Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations, governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Five Independent Eminent Experts to follow up on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Five Experts on Complementary International Standards, the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and other relevant human rights mechanisms including other special procedures to assist the Preparatory Committee by undertaking review and submitting recommendations, through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as contributions to the outcome of the Review Conference;

(b) To request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in order to facilitate the review process, under the supervision of the Bureau to draft a questionnaire that will be sent immediately after the end of the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee to all stakeholders listed above. Responses to the questionnaire will be sent to the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee;

(c) To establish at its first substantive session an open-ended intergovernmental working group to follow up the work of the Preparatory Committee, review additional written contributions and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee;

(d) To request the Office of the High Commissioner to ensure the expeditious submission of the written contributions to the open-ended intergovernmental working group.

PC.1/11. Preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote to call upon States and regional organizations to hold international, regional and national meetings and/or to undertake other initiatives in preparation for the Durban Review Conference in line with the objectives of the Review Conference, and to request that reports from such activities, on the outcome of the respective deliberations, be submitted to the Preparatory Committee through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

PC.1/12. Sources of funding and financial and technical assistance

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote on the following provisions regarding sources of funding and financial and technical assistance:

(a) To request the United Nations Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the preparations for the Durban Review Conference and to consider providing, as appropriate, the necessary financial and technical assistance for the convening of the regional preparatory meetings, according to established practices;

(b) To request the High Commissioner for Human Rights to revitalize the voluntary fund for the Durban Review Conference. This voluntary fund would cover expenses, other than those covered by the regular budget, related to the preparatory process for the Durban Review Conference, including for the needs of the intersessional working group, the participation of the representatives of national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, especially those from developing countries, as well as human rights treaty bodies and thematic special procedures;

(c) To appeal to all Governments, international organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals, to contribute generously to the voluntary fund, and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to undertake initiatives to encourage contributions;

(d) To encourage the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist States and regional organizations, which convene international, regional and national meetings and/or undertake other relevant initiatives, including at expert level, in the framework of the preparatory process for the Durban Review Conference; and also urges the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and particularly the United Nations regional economic commissions, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner, to provide assistance for the organization of the above-mentioned preparatory activities and stresses that such assistance should be supplemented by voluntary contributions;

(e) To recommend to the General Assembly to appeal for contributions from extrabudgetary resources to cover the cost of participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory processes, including the first and second substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee, the relevant regional preparatory meetings and in the Durban Review Conference.

PC.1/13. Objectives of the Durban Review Conference

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote that, on the basis of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, General Assembly resolution 61/149 of 19 December 2006, and Human Rights Council resolution 3/2 of 8 December 2006, the objectives of the Durban Review Conference will read as follows:

1. To review progress and assess implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, including assessing contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through an inclusive, transparent and collaborative process and identify concrete measures and initiatives for combating and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to foster the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

2. To assess the effectiveness of the existing Durban follow-up mechanisms and other relevant United Nations mechanisms dealing with the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to enhance them;

3. To promote the universal ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and proper consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

4. To identify and share good practices achieved in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

PC.1/14. Adoption of the draft provisional agenda for the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided without a vote to adopt an agenda for its first substantive session, which is set out below:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Organization of work.

4. Submission of the provisional agenda of the Durban Review Conference.

5. Reports of preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels.

6. Review of reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the Durban Review Conference and contributions of human rights bodies and mechanisms.

7. Draft outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.

8. Organization of the work of the Durban Review Conference and other matters.

9. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

PC.1/15. Organization of the work for the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the formulation of a concrete plan for the preparatory process

At its 9th meeting, on 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to base its work over the next two years on a flexible timetable that takes into account the possibility of conflicting work agendas and other time constraints of the Committee members which would best facilitate the work of the Preparatory Committee (see timetable contained in the appendix below).

Appendix

MAIN ELEMENTS FOR A TIMETABLE FOR THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

A. First organizational session of the Preparatory Committee (August 2007)

- Elaboration of the objectives of the Durban Review Conference;

First phase of the intersessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee (September 2007-April 2008):

- To request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in order to facilitate the review process, under the supervision of the Bureau to draft a questionnaire that will be sent immediately after the end of the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee to all stakeholders listed above. Responses to the questionnaire will be sent to the First substantive session of the Preparatory Committee; (see decision 10 (b));

- To send the questionnaire (beginning of November, to receive replies by January 2008);

- Possible regional meetings (January-March 2008).

B. First substantive session of the Preparatory Committee (April-May 2008)

- Establishment of an intersessional open-ended intergovernmental working group (see draft decision 10);

Second phase of the intersessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee (May-September 2008):

- Possible regional meetings (June-September 2008);

- Session of the intersessional open-ended intergovernmental working group to commence negotiations on the draft outcome document.

C. Second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee (October 2008)

– To discuss outcome document;

Third phase of the intersessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee (October 2008-January/May 2009):

– Negotiations on draft outcome document to continue.

D. Durban Review Conference (first half of 2009)

– Finalization and adoption of the outcome document.

Annex II

AGENDA AND PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SESSION

A. Agenda

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work: adoption of the rules of procedure of the Preparatory Committee and other organizational matters.

5. Objectives of the Durban Review Conference.

6. Adoption of rules of procedure of the Durban Review Conference.

7. Relevant modalities for the Durban Review Conference.

8. Preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels.

9. Reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the Durban Review Conference and contribution by human rights bodies and mechanisms.

10. Organization of the work and dates of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee and formulation of a concrete plan for the preparatory process.

11. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly.

B. Programme of work

	Monday 27 August 2007	Tuesday 28 August 2007	Wednesday 29 August 2007	Thursday 30 August 2007	Friday 31 August 2007
Morning 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Item 1: Opening of the session Item 2: Election of officers Item 3: Adoption of the agenda Item 4: Organization of work: adoption of the rules of procedure of the Preparatory Committee and other organizational matters Opening statements	Item 5: Continued	Item 7: Relevant modalities for the Durban Review Conference	Item 9: Reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the Durban Review Conference and contribution by human rights bodies and mechanisms	Finalization of the report by the secretariat
Afternoon 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Item 5: Objectives of the Durban Review Conference	Item 6: Adoption of provisional rules of procedure of the Durban Review Conference	Item 8: Preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels Actions on draft decisions/resolutions	Item 10: Organization of work and dates of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee and formulation of a concrete plan for the preparatory process Actions on draft decisions/resolutions	Item 11: Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee

Annex III

GENERAL DEBATE[a]

Agenda item	Meeting number	Speaker
4 Organization of work: adoption of the rules of procedure of the Preparatory Committee and other organizational matters	1st	States Members: Bhutan and China
5 Objectives of the Durban Review Conference	2nd	States Members: Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Norway, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and Turkey Observers: *National human rights institutions*: Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (France) *Non-governmental organizations*: B'nai B'rith International and Coordination Board of Jewish Organizations (joint statement); Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions; European Roma Rights Centre; Amnesty International; Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru and World Peace Council (joint statement); World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations and Pax Romana (joint statement); International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (joint statement)

[a] The general debate includes also the special segments.

genda item	Meeting number	Speaker
5 jectives of the Durban Review nference (*continued*)	3rd	States Members: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Iceland, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and the Russian Federation Observers: *Non-governmental organizations*: Ligue International contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme and Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie (joint statement); Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru
6 option of the rules of procedure the Durban Review Conference	3rd	Members: Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa
	4th	Members: Algeria, Argentina, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa
	7th	Members: Nigeria and South Africa
7 levant modalities for the Durban view Conference	5th	Members: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, China, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey Observers: *Specialized agency*: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Non-governmental organizations*: International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (joint statement); Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru and World Peace Council (joint statement)

enda item	Meeting number	Speaker
7 levant modalities for the Durban view Conference (*continued*)	7th	Members: Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa
8 paratory meetings and activities he international, regional and ional levels	6th	Members: Algeria, Brazil (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), China, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference) and Portugal (on behalf of the European Union)
	7th	Observers: *Non-governmental organizations*: International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and North-South 21 (joint statement)
9 ports, studies and other cumentation for the Preparatory mmittee and the Durban Review nference and contribution by man rights bodies and chanisms	7th	Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Djibouti, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, South Africa, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic and Switzerland Observers: *National human rights institution*: National Human Rights Institution of the Kingdom of Morocco *Non-governmental organizations*: Lutheran World Federation; Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru and World Peace Council (joint statement)
10 ganization of the work and dates he substantive sessions of the paratory Committee and mulation of a concrete plan for preparatory process	8th	Members: Morocco, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Documents issued in the general series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/CONF.211/PC.1/1		Provisional agenda
A/CONF.211/PC.1/1/Add.1		Annotations to the provisional agenda
A/CONF.211/PC.1/2	7 and 8	Note by the Secretariat on previous review conferences. Review of follow-up to world conferences and summits in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly

Documents issued in the limited series

Symbol	*Agenda item*	
A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Draft decisions 1 to 14
A/CONF.211/PC.1/L.3		Draft report

Annex V

ATTENDANCE

States Members of the United Nations

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Non-member State represented by observers

Holy See.

Other observer

Palestine.

United Nations specialized agencies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund, International Labour Office.

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union, European Community, European Commission, European Union-Council of the European Union, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos, Mexico; Commission nationale consultative de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme, Algeria; Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme, France; Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme du Royaume du Maroc; Defensor del Pueblo, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions.

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Zonta International.

Special consultative status

Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands lacs, AFRECURE - All for Reparations and Emancipation, African Canadian Legal Clinic, African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Amnesty International, Anti-Racism Information Service, Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, Centre Simon Wiesenthal, European Roma Rights Center, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, Institute on Human Rights and the Holocaust, Interfaith International, International League for Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, IUS Primi Viri International Association, Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme, Lutheran World Federation, Mandat International, Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et toutes formes de violences sexuelles et discriminations sexistes, Pax Romana, Public Services International, Tiye International, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, Worldwide Organization for Women.

Roster status

Association of World Citizens, International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development, Servas International.